AN APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND:

CONTAINING

The Succession of the *ARCHBISHOPS* and *BISHOPS* in their several *Sees*, from the *Reformation* of *Religion*, until the year 1678.

AS ALSO,

The several *Orders* of *MONKS* and *FRIERS*, &c. in *Scotland*, before the *Reformation*:

WITH

The Foundation of the *UNIVERSITIES* and *COLLEDGES*, their *Benefactors*, *Principals*, *Professors* of *Divinity*, and present *Masters*:

AND

An Account of the *GOVERNMENT*, *LAWS*, and *CONSTITUTION* of the *Kingdom*.

By Mr Middleton

LONDON,
Printed by *E. Flesher*, for *R. Royston*, Bookseller to the KING'S most Sacred MAJESTY: *Anno Domini* MDCLXXVII.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY

OF THE

CHURCH

OF

SCOTLAND:

[illegible]

The Succession of the [illegible] BISHOPS and PRIORS in their Several Sees, from the Reformation of Religion, until the year 1676.

PLACES

The several orders of MONKS and FRIERS, &c. in Scotland, before the Reformation:

WITH

The Foundation of the UNIVERSITY [illegible] COLLEDGES, their [illegible] of Divinity, and presence [illegible]

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An Account of the GOVERNMENT, LAWS, and CONSTITUTION of the Kingdom.

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THE PREFACE.

I May be justly ashamed to appear in print near so great an Author, whose Work is received and entertained with such universal Applause, that it comes to be reckoned among the Patterns of History. But many do still complain of one Defect, that his History being written chiefly for his own Countrey, those things that relate to the Constitution and Government there, are rather hinted, and supposed to be understood, then fully opened.

This hath made many desire a clear Account of those things; and the Humor of writing the present State *of Kingdoms being now common to most Nations, many have wished to see the present State of* Scotland. *Therefore the quick Sale of this excellent History encouraging the Bookseller to give the World a Fourth Edition of it, he was earnest with me, to write such an* Appendix *to it as might adde somewhat to its value and sale.*

He was importunate to find out one who would write a Continuation to it: but I knew well, that both my Abilities in writing, and my Informations were too defective to adventure on such a Work: therefore all that I could undertake was only to give the Succession of the Bishops *from the time where the former History ends, with the Account of* Religious Orders *and* Houses, *the* Foundations *of the* Universities, *and the* Learned Men *that flourished in them, together with the true State of that Kingdom in its* Government, Laws, *and* Supreme Courts. *Which I have endeavoured to do as fully as seemed needful. I did not adventure on so hardy a Work without communicating it to Learned and knowing Persons, by whose directions I have now finished these Sheets.*

I have long searched into those things, and have used all the endeavours that were possible, to get any mistakes that might have crept in with such a variety of Informations rectified: so that I am very confident there are no considerable Errours in matters of fact in the Account that follows.

If my Style or way of writing be not according to what the Reader expects; as I need great Allowances for my Defects, so I know upon what disadvantages I appear after such a grave and Masculine Writer. So that, as when one comes out of a very light some place, where his Eyes were filled with Brightness, into a darker Room, it appears quite dark unto him; I have no reason to wonder, if after so clear a Light, all my Informations look like Night and Darkness.

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A List of the { KINGS / NOBILITY / ARCHBISHOPS & BISHOPS } of Scotland.

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The Second CHAPTER

Containeth *The several Orders of Monks and Friers and other Religious persons that were in* SCOTLAND, *with a Catalogue of their Convents and Founders.*

The Third CHAPTER

Containeth *The Erection of Universities, the Foundation of Colledges, with a Catalogue of the Benefactors, Principals, Professors of Divinity, present Masters and Professors therein, and Learned Writers.*

The Fourth CHAPTER

Containeth *An Account of the Government, Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom; with a Catalogue of the Peers, Shires, Burroughs, Lords of His Majestie's Privy Council, Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Officers of State, &c.*

Whereunto is added *A Catalogue of the Lord Chancellours of the Kingdom, Writers of the* Scottish *History, and High Commissioners.*

With *A compleat Catalogue of all the Arch-bishops and Bishops.*

THE

KINGS of SCOTLAND,
From the first Plantation of Christian Religion there.

Donald I. Converted and baptized.
Ethodius.
Cratilinth.
Fincormachus.
Eugenius.
Ferguſius.
Athodius, alias *Ethadius.*
Erebus.
Fergus.
Eugenius II. (*Green* Regent.)
Congallus II.
Kinnatellus.
Aidanus.
Eugenius IV.
Donald IV.
Ferquhard.
Eugenius VI.
Eugenius VII.
Achaius. (An. D. 800.)
Alpin.
Kenneth.
Conſtantine II.
Gregory the Great.
Conſtantine III.
Kenneth III.
Malcolm II.
Duncan I.
Macbeth. (an Uſurper.)
Malcolm III.
Edgar.
Alexander the Fierce.
David.
Malcolm IV.
William.
Alexander II.
Alexander III.
John Baliol.
Robert Bruce.
David Bruce.
Edward Baliol.
Robert Stewart.
James I.
James II.
James III.
James IV.
Duke of *Albany*, Regent of *Scotland.*
James V.
Earl of *Arran*, Governour during the minority of *Mary Stewart.*
He reſigneth the Regency to the Queen-mother.
Mary Stewart, Queen, taketh into her hands the Government.
She reſigneth the Government.
James VI. Crowned.
Earl of *Murray* Regent.
Earl of *Lenox*, Grandfather to the young King, choſen Regent.
John Earl of *Marre* Regent.
Earl of *Mortoun* Regent.
The King himſelf accepteth of the Government.
Charles I. a moſt bleſſed Prince, and Glorious Martyr.
Charles II. whom God preſerve.

A LIST

A LIST OF THE NOBILITY OF THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND,

The First of *January*, $167\frac{7}{8}$.

DUKES.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of *Albany*.
The Duke of *Hamilton*.
The Duke of { *Buccleugh*. *Lauderdale*. *Lenox*.

MARQUESSES.

The Marquess of { *Huntley*. *Douglas*.
The Marquess of { *Montross*. *Athole*.

EARLES.

The Earl of { *Argile*. *Crawford* & *Lindsey*. *Errol*.
The Earl *Marishall*.
The Earl of { *Southerland*. *Marre*. *Airth*. *Rothes*. *Morton*. *Buchan*. *Glencairne*. *Eglington*.
The Earl of { *Cassills*. *Moray*. *Nithsdale*. *Winton*. *Linlithgow*. *Home*. *Pearth*. *Dunfermling*. *Wigton*. *Kinghorne*. *Roxburgh*. *Kellie*.

The

The Earl of
- Haddingtoun.
- Galloway.
- Seaforth.
- Louthian.
- Kinnoul.
- Lowdoun.
- Dumfreise.
- Queensberry.
- Sterling.
- Elgin.
- Southesk.
- Traquair.
- Ancram.
- Weems.
- Dalhouse.
- Airlie.
- Findlater.
- Carnwath.

The Earl of
- Callender.
- Levin.
- Annandail.
- Dysert.
- Panmuire.
- Tweddail.
- Northesk.
- Kincardin.
- Forfar.
- Balcarres.
- Midleton.
- Aboyne.
- Tarras.
- Newburgh.
- Kilmarnock.
- Dundonald.
- Dumbarton.

VISCOUNTS.

Viscount Falkland.

The Viscount of
- Dumbar.
- Stormont.
- Kenmore.
- Arbuthnet.
- Frendraught.

The Viscount
- of Kingstoun.
- of Oxenford.
- Irving.
- of Kilsyth.
- Dumblane.

LORDS.

The Lord
- Forbes.
- Saltoun.
- Gray.
- Cathcart.
- Sinclare.
- Mordingtoun.
- Semple.
- Elphingstoun.
- Oliphant.
- Lovat.
- Berthwick
- Ross.
- Torphichen.

The Lord
- Lindores.
- Balmerinoch.
- Blantyre.
- Cardross
- Jedburgh.
- Burghlie.
- Madertie.
- Cranstoun.
- Melvil.
- Napier.
- Cameron.
- Cramond.
- Rae.

The

The Lord
- Forreſter.
- Pitſligo.
- Kirkudbright.
- Frazer.
- Bargenie.
- Banff.
- Ellibank.
- Dunkell.
- Halkertoun.
- Belhaven.
- Abercromble.

The Lord
- Carmichael.
- Duffes.
- Tollo.
- Colvill.
- Cathven.
- Mackdonald.
- Rutherford.
- Bellenden.
- Newark.
- Burntisland.

A LIST OF THE ARCH-BISHOPS and BISHOPS OF *SCOTLAND.*

The Arch-Biſhop of S. *Andrews.*
The Arch-Biſhop of *Glaſgow.*

The Biſhop of
- *Edinburgh.*
- *Galloway.*
- *Dunkell.*
- *Aberdene.*
- *Murray.*

The Biſhop of
- *Roſs.*
- *Brechin.*
- *Dumblane.*
- *Caitbneſs.*
- the *Iſles.*
- *Argile.*
- *Orkney.*

THE END.

AN

AN APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH of *SCOTLAND*.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Succession of the BISHOPS, in their several SEES, from the Reformation of Religion, to the year 1676.

Archbishops of SAINT ANDREWS.

An. Christi 1546. AFTER that Cardinal *David Beaton* was murdered in his Castle of *Saint Andrews* by *Normand Leslie* and his Complices, *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Chastelrault*, Governour of the Realm, did nominate his base Brother *John Hamilton*, Abbot of *Paisley*, to the place; who thereupon was elected by the Canons, and soon after confirmed by Pope *Paul* the Third: who, fearing that *Scotland* would follow the example of *England*, in casting off the Yoak of the *Roman* See, was glad to gratifie the Governour in that particular.

1556. About this time, the Estimation of the Clergy began to decrease, because of their corrupt Lives and gross Ignorance; which induced divers of that number to relinquish their Order, and to make open profession of the Truth: multitudes also of Monks and Friers, leaving their Cloisters, began to exhort the people to renounce the *Romish* Popperies and Superstitions, and submit to the Doctrine of Christ, every-where crying out against the Corruptions of the Church: The Prelates, in stead of composing matters calmly, took the contrary course, exercising great Severity against them, and cruelly burning such of the *New Religion* (as they termed it) as fell into their hands: those who fled they prosecuted with the highest Censures of the Church,

Burning them in *Effigie*, and Curſing them by Book, Bell, and Candle. But all this Cruelty ſerved to no purpoſe; for the death of *Walter Mill* (who was the laſt Martyr that ſuffered for Religion) was the very bane of Popery in *Scotland*; mens minds being now wholly alienated from the Clergy, and their Conſciences convinced, that the Doctrine of *Jeſus Chriſt* did neither allow ſuch cruel Principles, nor countenance ſuch bloudy Practices.

1558. To return then to Archbiſhop *John Hamilton*, who was attainted of Treaſon under the Government of the Earl of *Murray*: he lurked a while amongſt his Friends in the Weſt of *Scotland*; but finding little ſecurity there, he betook himſelf to the ſtrong Caſtle of *Dumbarton*, whereof the Lord *Fleming* was then Governour. But this Fort being negligently kept, was afterwards ſurpriſed by three Companies of Foot ſent thither by the Earl of *Lennox*, then Regent, commanded by three Captains, *Ramſay*, *Crawford*, and *Hume*; who ſeiſing upon the Priſoners, ſent them to ſundry places, and the Archbiſhop with a ſtrong Guard to *Striviling*, where he was publickly hanged on a Gibbet erected for that purpoſe, 1570. He was the only Biſhop that ſuffered by form of Juſtice in this Kingdom.

1571. At this time the Rents of this Biſhoprick were by the Regent conferred upon the Earl of *Morton* for ſome years, as a recompence of his great charges in his Embaſſy to *England*. That Earl, that he might enjoy them legally, made choice of *John Douglas*, Provoſt of the New Colledge of *Saint Andrews*, (before a *Carmelite* Frier, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Argile*) to be Titular Biſhop; who was, with much oppoſition of the Presbytery, (for at that time there was no Chapter,) admitted and inſtalled, 1572. This Biſhop ſate little above two years, and died at *Saint Andrews*, 1575.

After this death, the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent, did prefer *Patrick Adamſon*, his Chaplain, to the Biſhoprick of *Saint Andrews*. This Biſhop was ſorely vexed by thoſe of the Kirk-party, who proſecuted him with the higheſt Cenſures of their Church, and excommunicated him (very informally) for not ſubmitting to their Judicatory: but the buſineſs was afterwards compounded, and the Biſhop relaxed. He was a man of great Learning, but an ill adminiſtratour of the Churches Patrimony. He ſat fifteen years, and died at *Saint Andrews*, 1591.

Hereupon the See continued void, and the Profits thereof were by King *James* the ſixth beſtowed on the Duke of *Lenox*, till the Parliament 1606. wherein the Temporalities of Biſhopricks (in former times annexed to the Crown) were reſtored; the want of which had rendered the Biſhops unſerviceable both to Church and State. About this time, *George Gladſtanes*, Biſhop of *Caithnes*, was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews*; a man of ready utterance, and of great invention, but of an eaſie

eaſie nature, as appears by his being induced ſo eaſily to leaſe out his Benefice for ſo many Ages to come, to the great detriment of his Succeſſours. But in this he was not ſingular, for the reſt of the Clergy, both Papiſts and Proteſtants, did let Leaſes of their Benefices, to their Friends and others, for hundreds of years, and that for a pitiful pittance. Which Extravagancy was afterwards reſtrained by the wiſdom of King *James*, when he was of age: for he enacted, That Biſhops ſhould let Leaſes for nineteen years, Rectours, *&c.* for their Life-time and three years, and other Beneficed perſons for their Life-time and three years, with conſent of their Patrons. Biſhop *Gladſtanes* governed the See ten years, and dying at *Saint Andrews* 1615. was interred in the South-Eaſt Iſle of the Pariſh-Church.

Upon his death, *John Spotiſwood*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews*, who procured to this See (whoſe Rents were almoſt wholly alienated by his Predeceſſours) the Revenues of the Priory of *Saint Andrews*, then in Lay-hands, as alſo the reſtauration of three hundred pounds of *Engliſh* money *per Annum*, of a long time ſwallowed up in the Crown-rents. The Office of the Chancellary in the State, conferr'd upon him by that Glorious *Martyre King* CHARLES the Firſt, he diſcharged to the ſatisfaction of his Royal Maſter, and the Churches advantage. He was a perſon of rare Endowments, and in all things compleatly qualified for his imployment. Yet did he not eſcape the hard meaſure which other Loyal Subjects afterward taſted of; for by the Covenanters he was forced to retire into *England*, where he met with entertainment more ſuitable to his worth. He ended his dayes in a good old age, and was honourably interred in *Weſtminſter*-Abby, *Anno* 1639. after he had governed the See twenty four years.

1637. About this time our long Peace, and the plenty which did accompany it, made us wanton, our proſperity puft us up with pride, we were Enemies to our own welfare, weary of our preſent eſtate, too much deſirous of Revolutions, and greedy of Novelties. Our private Diſcontents begat Jealouſies and Animoſities, which (ſince they could be no longer ſmothered) muſt needs burſt out into a flame. We were afraid of we knew not what; nothing but the preſervation of Religion muſt be the pretext, and the Cloak to cover the Knavery which was afterwards acted: and notwithſtanding the Satisfaction given unto us by the *Beſt of Kings*, in laying aſide the Book of Common-prayer, Book of Canons, and High Commiſſion; yet ſtill we continued diſſatisfied. All the Favours conferr'd upon us by the *Beſt of Princes*, could not ingage us to continue in our Duty and Allegeance to Him. All the good fruit we brought forth, was, our ingaging in a moſt deſperate and horrible Rebellion, ſuch as former Ages could hardly pa-

rallel. Like *Æsop's* envious Dog, we would neither be at rest our selves, nor suffer our Neighbours, and such who continued firm in their Alledgeance to His *Majesty*, to be at quiet, and live in Peace. Alas! we metamorphosed our plough-shares into swords; the Son rose up against the Father, Brother against Brother; Parishes were divided, Shires went into Factions; yea, the whole Kingdom was divided against it self, sheathing the sword in its own bowels. Which way soever we lookt, we saw nothing but that which might consume our eyes, and grieve our hearts. If towards the Church, 'twas rent by Schism; the Bishops, and many of the Reverend Clergy, were thrust out, imprisoned, plundered, and banished; the *House of Prayer* made (in the most literal sense) a *Den of Thieves*. If towards the State, we saw the Anointed of the Lord imprisoned, arraigned, and, under colour of Justice, most barbarously murthered, by those who slew him, like the Heir in the Gospel, that they might seise on his inheritance. Alas! when Church and State were come to this pass, the case of the poor Land must needs be deplorable. We saw the Loyal Subjects, under the names of Malignants, Traitours, and Rebels, imprisoned, banished, and miserably butchered; their Estates and Lands forefeited and sold; their Houses garrisoned, plundered, and burnt; and their Posterity almost reduced to poverty and misery. Alas! how quickly did our after-games of Loyalty vanish through our own Divisions? Was there any possibility of prospering, so long as we continued Traitors to our selves? When we had almost ruined our selves by our own intestine Divisions, we became a Prey to a Tyrannical Crue of Usurpers: and to compleat our Miseries, our Estates, our Friends, yea our very Consciences groaned under the grievous burthen of that unsupportable Yoak, which our own Sins had prepared, and other mens sins had put on. Nine years did we groan under the Tyranny of these Usurpers; till it pleased Almighty God to remember us in mercy, and to free us from the House of bondage, blessing us, after so many Calamities and Miseries, with Peace, by the miraculous Restauration of our *most Sacred Sovereign* to the Throne of His Ancestours; whom God long preserve, for the Good of this Church and Kingdom.

1660. Now the face of Affairs began to change, and His *Majesty*, that He might settle the Kingdom, summoned his First Parliament to meet at *Edinburgh*, *January* the first 1661. giving a Commission under the Great Seal to *John* Earl of *Middleton*, to represent His person therein. In the First Session the Solemn League and Covenant was condemned, as an unlawful and wicked Oath, imposed on the Subjects by a prevailing Faction, contrary to Authority; the pretended Triennial Parliaments from 1640. to 1649. with the Assembly of *Glasgow* 1638, *&c.* were annulled; the unjust Transactions at *Newcastle* 1646. and 1647. condemned; Duke *Hamilton's* Ingagement 1648. approved; the pretended

tended Forefeitures of the Marquess of *Huntly* and *Montrose*, The Earl of *Forth*, Barrons of *Glengarey*, *Hadde*, *Dunerub*, *Dalgaty*, *Harthil*, and others, who had suffered for their Loyalty, and all Acts made in prejudice of Lawful Authority, were rescinded.

In the Second Session, the Hierarchy was restored, which had suffered an Eclipse for twenty four years. Dr. *James Sharp*, Professor of Divinity at *Saint Andrews*, (who had been Professor of Philosophy in *Saint Leonard's* Colledge,) was preferred Archbishop of *Saint Andrews*, Primate and Metropolitan of *Scotland*, who now governs the See.

The present Chapter of *Saint Andrews* (the old one being dissolved with the Priory in the time of the Reformation) had its beginning *Anno* 1606. By Act of Parliament, and consists of the persons following:

The Prior of *Portmollock*, Dean;

The Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*;

The Vicar of
- *Saint Andrews*;
- *Couper*;
- *Crail*;
- *Dysert*;
- *Kircaldy*;
- *Pittenweem*;
- *Lewchars*;
- *Kinkell*;
- *Dearsie*;

The Vicar of
- *Fordun*;
- *Kennoway*;
- *Merkinch*;
- *Abercromby*;
- *Forgund*;
- *Fowlis*;
- *Rossie*.
- *Balmerino*;
- *Longforgund*;

The Vicar of *Egliſgreig*; and others, to the number of twenty four.

The Cathedral, which was an ancient and magnificent Fabrick, was demolished with the Priory; since which time the Parish-Church serves for one.

The Dioceſs of *Saint Andrews* contains the whole Countrey of *Fife*, part of *Perthshire*, and part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

The Coat of Arms belonging to the Archiepiscopal See of *Saint Andrews*, is Saphir, a Saltier (being the Cross of Saint *Andrew* the Apostle) Pearl.

Bishops of EDINBURGH.

THE Bishoprick of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *CHARLES* the First of Glorious memory, about the year 1633. and by by him amply endowed.

The first Bishop thereof was *William Forbes*, Doctour of Divinity, one of the Preachers in *Edinburgh*, (before, Principal of the Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdene*,) a very worthy person. His works shew him to have been a man of vast Learning and sound Judgement. He sate but a little while, and died at *Edinburgh* about the year 1634.

Upon

Upon his death, *David Lindsay*, Bishop of *Bricben*, was translated to *Edinburgh*. The Fury of the rude Multitude fell heavy upon this Bishop, even to the manifest danger and hazard of his Life, upon the first reading of the Book of Common-Prayer in *Edinburgh*, *July* 1637. He was thrust out, with the rest of the Bishops, by the Covenanters, 1638.

George Wishart, Doctour of Divinity, was, upon the Restitution of the Hierarchy, *Anno* 1662. promoted to the Bishoprick of *Edinburgh*. This worthy man was 1638. Preacher at *Leith*, and for his Loyalty had very hard measure from the Covenanters, being thrice plundered of all that he had, and thrice imprisoned in a filthy stinking Goal. But being delivered from thence, he went beyond Sea with the Marquess of *Montrosi* 1646. He was a person of great integrity, and well seen in History. Having in his time seen many Changes and Alterations, from better to worse, and from worse to better, he had his *Nunc dimittis* in peace, at *Edinburgh*, *Anno* 1670.

Upon his death, *Alexander Young*, Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*, was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral Church is that of *Saint Giles*, (of old a Collegiate Church,) a vast and magnificent Structure. It is at present divided into four Partitions, three whereof are allotted to God's publick Worship.

The Diocese of *Edinburgh* containeth the Shires of *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, and *Berwick*, the Constabulary of *Haddington*, and Bailiary of *Lawderdail*.

Bishops of DUNKELD.

After the death of Bishop *Robert Creighton*, *James Patton*, was preferred Bishop of *Dunkeld*, *Anno* 1572. How long he sate I know not. After whose death, the Bishoprick had one or two Titulars, Lay-men; but I cannot recover their Names.

About the year 1606. *James Nicolson*, Parson of *Meigle*, was preferred to the See.

To whom succeded *Alexander Lindsay*. (Brother to the Baron of *Evelick*,) Rectour of *Saint Madoe*. This Bishop being threatned with the Censures of the Assembly of *Glasgow*, did abjure Episcopacy, and submitted to Presbyterian Government, 1639. and betook himself to the charge of a particular Parish.

Anno 1662. *George Halyburton*, Preacher at *Perth*, was preferred to the See; a very worthy person: he sate little above two years.

Upon his death, *Henry Guthry*, Rectour of ——— was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Dunkeld*, who died in the year 1676.

The

The Chapter of *Dunkeld* conſiſts of the perſons following.

The Rector of { *Kinclevin*, Dean; *Tibbermure*, Cantor; *Couper*, Archdeacon; *Lethindy*, Chancellor; *Dunkeld*, Theſaurer; }

The Parſon of *Rattray*, Subdean;

The Rector of *Fungart*;

The Parſon of { *Ruffill*; *Kepit-mack* in *Athol*; }

The Rector of { *Inch-mack-grannoch* *Logy-Alachie*; }

The Parſon of *Moneidy*;

The Rector of { *Blair* in *Athol*; *Eliot*; }

The Prebendary of { *Fearn*; *Menmure*; *Aberdaigy*. }

I can give no account of the Cathedral-Church, in what condition it ſtands at preſent, ſeeing I never ſaw it, nor had any information concerning it.

The Dioceſs of *Dunkeld* contains the moſt part of *Perthſhire*, part of *Angus*, and part of *Weſt-Lothian*.

Biſhops of ABERDENE.

THE Biſhoprick of *Aberdene* ſuffered very much by Biſhop *William Gordon*; for he alienated the Profits thereof, and in a ſhort time brought the Revenues of that See almoſt to nothing. And indeed this Benefice was at his death ſcarce worth the accepting. About the year 1579. *David Cuninghame*, Parſon of *Saint Nicolas*, was preferred to the See. This Biſhop was a grave, learned, and wiſe man; imployed by King *James* the Sixth in an Embaſſy to the King of *Denmark*, and the Princes of *Germany*, wherein the Biſhop did faithfully diſcharge his truſt, to his great commendation. He died about the year 1603.

Unto him ſucceeded *Peter Blackburn*, Rector of *Saint Nicolas* Church in *New Aberdene*.

Upon whoſe death, *Alexander Forbes*, (of the Houſe of *Ardmurdo*,) Biſhop of *Caithneſs*, was tranſlated to *Aberdene*. He ſate little above three years, and dying *Anno* 1618. was buried in the Cathedral Church.

To him ſucceeded, upon King *James*'s Nomination, and the Chapter's Election, *Patrick Forbes* of *Corſe*. This worthy man, at the earneſt importunity of the Biſhops of *Aberdene* and *Murray*, did enter into Orders in the forty eight year of his age, *An.* 1612. and was preferred to the Benefice of *Keath* in *Strath-Ila*; in which ſtation he continued ſix years: and after the death of Biſhop *Alexander Forbes*, at the importunity both of the Clergy and Laiety, he did accept of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*. He was in great eſteem with King *James* and King *Charles*, being Privy Councellour to both Kings. In his old age he was much troubled with the Palſie. Seventeen years did he faithfully and wiſely govern the See, and died in his houſe in *Old Aberdene* 1635. in the ſeventy firſt year of his age, being interred in the South Iſle of the Cathedral-

Church.

Church, near the Sepulchre of Bishop *Gawen Dumbar*, his Commentary upon the *Revelations*, and a Discourse of the Ministerial Office, do shew his Learning and Judgement.

Upon his death, *Adam Bannatyn*, Bishop of *Dumblane*, was translated to *Aberdene*, who being thrust out by the Covenanters, retired into *England*, where he died shortly after. His house in *Old Aberdene*, for magnificence in all things like a Palace, was plundered by a Regiment of the Covenanters, and afterwards quite demolished by the *English* Usurpers.

Several Learned and Worthy men, in the Dioceſs of *Aberdene*, were at this time thrust out of their Livings. The most considerable were,

John Forbes of *Corse*, Doctor and Professour of Divinity in the Kings Colledge of *Aberdene*;

Robert Baron, Doctour and Professour of Divinity in the Marischal Colledge of *Aberdene*;

William Leslie, Doctour of Divinity, Principal or Warden of the Kings Colledge of *Aberdene*;

Alexander Scroggie, Doctor of Divinity, Minister in *Old Aberdene*;

Patrick Dune, Doctour of Physick, Principal of the Marischal Colledge of *Aberdene*;

Alexander Ross, Doctour of Divinity, Parson of *Saint Nicolas*;

James Sibbald, Doctour of Divinity, Minister in *Aberdene*;

John Forbes, Parson of *Aughterless*;

Andrew Logie, Parson of *Rayne*;

John Ross, Parson of *Birse*;

John Gregory, Rector of *Drummaok*;

John Logie, Rectour of *Raphan*;

Thomas Theires, Minister at *Udny*.

After the Restauration of the Hierarchy, His most Sacred Majesty King *CHARLES* the Second, preferr'd *David Mitchel* (one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*) to the Bishoprick of *Aberdene*. This worthy man was *Anno* 1638. one of the Preachers of *Edinburgh*; and being thrust out by the Assembly of *Glasgow*, retired into *England*. He lived not a whole year after his Consecration: he died in *Old Aberdene*, and was interred in the South Isle of the Cathedral-Church, 1663.

To him succeeded *Alexander Burnet*, Rectour of —— in the County of *Kent*; who sat little above a year, being translated to *Glasgow*, which was then void by the death of Archbishop *Fairfoul*.

Upon this Translation, *Anno* 1664. the reverend *Patrick Scougal*, Parson of *Salton*, was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Aberdene*; who is yet alive, and governs the See wisely and piously.

The Chapter of *Aberdene* consists of the persons following:

Since the Rectory of *Saint Machar* was annexed to the Kings Colledge, the Principal thereof is Dean;

The parson of
- *Aughterless*, Cantor;
- *Rayne*, Archdeacon;
- *Birse*, Chancellour;
- *Daviot*, Thesaurer;

The Rectour of *Saint Peters*, Subcantor;

The Parson of *Kinkel*, who is the Patron of seven Churches, *Kinkel*, *Drumblait*, *Monkeigie*, *Kinior*, *Kennay*, *Kinnellar*, and *Dyce*;

The Parson of *Mortblick*;

The

The Rector of { Monimusk; Kinkardens of Neth; Turref; Belhelvies; }

The Rector of { Bauchory-Devenef; Logie-buchan; }

The Parson of { Clatt; Methlick; Innervochty; }

The Rector of Coldstony

The Parson of { Forbas; Philliorth; Lonnay; }

The Prebendary of { Dutt; Ellon; }

The Cathedral of *Aberdene*, dedicated to Saint *Machar*, was founded by Bishop *Kinningmouth*, who died before the work was raised six cubits high, *Anno* 1370. Bishop *Lighton*, 1430. built Saint *Fobus* Isle, laid the foundation of the great Steeple, and of the two lesser Steeples, and advanced the Fabrick mightily. The Roof was laid on, and the Floor payed with free-stone, by Bishop *Thomsay*, *Anno* 1445. Bishop *Spence* adorned the Chancel with many brave Ornaments 1460. Bishop *Elphingston* did perfect the great Steeple, (which was a mark for Sailours in those dayes:) and furnished it with costly and tunable Bells, 1489. Bishop *Dunbar* did perfect the two lesser Steeples; cieled the Church, and built the South-Isle, 1522. And his Successour, Bishop *Stewart*, built the Consistory-house *Anno* 1559 This glorious Structure (being near nine score years in building) did not remain twenty years in its integrity, when it was almost ruined by a Crue of sacrilegious Church-robbers: for *Anno* 1560. the Barons of *Mernis*, accompanied with some of the Towns-men of *Aberdene*, having demolished the Monasteries of the Black and Gray Friers, fell to rob the Cathedral, which they spoiled of all its costly Ornaments and Jewels, and demolished the Chancel. Having shipped the Lead, Bells, and other Utensils, intending to expose them to sale in *Holland*, all this ill-gotten Wealth sunk (by the just Judgement of God upon Sacrilege) not far from the *Gridle-nest*. The body of the Cathedral was preserved from utter ruine by the Earle of *Huntly*. Afterwards, *Anno* 1603. the Church was repaired, and covered with Slate, at the charge of the Parish: and so continues yet in pretty good repair.

The Diocese of *Aberdene* contains the Shire of *Aberdene*, most part of *Bamff-shire*, and part of *Mernis*.

Bishops of MURRAY.

After the death of Bishop *Patrick Hepburn*, this Benefice was conferred upon *Alexander Lindsay*, Lord *Spinie*, who possessed it many years: so that the See continued vacant till above the year 1606. at which time *Alexander Douglas*, Parson of *Elgin*, was promoted to the Bishoptick. How long he sat, I cannot learn.

His Successor was *John Guthry*, one of the preachers in *Edinburgh*; in whose time fell out our second Reformation. Most of the Bishops left their Bishopricks, having wisely withdrawn themselves into *England*, to avoid the Storm which threatned them; whereas this Bishop stayed at home till his Bishoprick left him. Being thus thrust from his Benefice by the Covenanters, he retired to his ancient Inheritance of *Guthry* in *Angus*, where he lived very contentedly and hospitably, exercising his Charity among the Poor. He died much lamented, during our Civil Wars.

Anno 1662. *Murdo Mackenzie*, Rector of *Elgin*, was preferred Bishop of *Murray*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral Church of *Elgin*, founded by *Andrew* Bishop of *Murray*, 1230. was one of the rarest Monuments that this Kingdom afforded, equal almost to *Saint Paul*'s in *London* (as I am informed) in length, but surpassing it in breadth. It was demolished at the Reformation, yet some of the stately Ruines are still to be seen and admired.

The Parish-Church, dedicated to *Saint Peter*, was (as I am informed) founded by *George* the second Earl of *Huntly*, about the year 1490.

The Diocess of *Murray* contains the Shires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and part of *Inverness* and *Banff*-shires.

Bishops of BRICHEN.

BIshop *Sinclair*'s Successor in the See of *Brichen* was one *Campbel*, Cousin to the Earl of *Argile*, about the year 1567. How long he sate, I cannot learn.

Anno 16—— *Andrew Lamb*, Rector of *Burnt-Island*, was preferred to the See, and afterwards translated to *Galloway*, then void by the death of Bishop *William Cowper*.

Upon this Translation, *Anno* 1619. *David Lindsay*, Parson of *Dundee*, was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Brichen*; he was translated to *Edinburgh*, 1634.

Unto whom succeeded *Walter Whitefoord*, (of the House of *Milnton*) Rector of ——— who was outed by the Covenanters 1639, and his house plundered.

Anno 1662. *David Straughan*, Parson of *Fetteresairn*, was preferred Bishop of *Brichen*. He sate nine years, and dying 1671. was buried in the Cathedral Church.

His Successor was *Robert Lawrie*, Dean of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral Church of *Brichen* is a pretty handsom Fabrick: it hath on the south-side a small Steeple, not unlike the Monument on *Fish-street-hill*, *London*, save that it is broader at the top then at the bottom;

rom ; by whom built I cannot learn. The Chancel was demolished by our first Reformers.

The Diocese of *Brechin* contains part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

Bishops of DUMBLANE.

About the year 1572. *Andrew Graham*, Uncle to the Earl of *Montrosse*, was preferred Bishop of *Dumblane*.

——— and translated to *Orkney* 1615.

To whom succeeded *Adam Bannatyn* of *Kilconquhar*, Rector of *Faukirk*, who governed the See till *Anno* 1633. at which time he was translated to *Aberdene*, then void by the death of Bishop *Patrick Forbes*.

Anno 1662. *Robert Leighton*, Principal of the Colledge of *Edinburgh*, was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Dumblane*. He was a man of singular and wonderfull Piety, of great Learning; and in him most of the eminent Vertues we admire in the Primitive Bishops seemed to be revived. His Life was most exemplary and severe, he preached constantly, and seemed like one in heaven when he preached; his Humility was astonishing; his Meekness and Charity were extraordinary; his expence on himself very small, but all he had he laid out on the poor; he was very tender of all the concerns of his Clergy, and by his excellent deportment, and heavenly discourses, did much edifie and instruct them all: and he studied by the most gentle methods possible to overcome the peevishness of the Scismaticks; but all was in vain, for they became more insolent and stubborn. He was translated to *Glasgow* 1670.

Upon which Translation, *James Ramsay*, Dean of *Glasgow*, was preferred to the See, now living 1676.

The Bishop of *Dumblane* is always Dean of the King's Chappel Royal.

The Diocese of *Dumblane* contains part of *Perth* and *Stirlingshires*.

Bishops of ROSS.

John Lesslie, Doctour of the Cannon Law, and one of the Senatours of the Colledge of Justice, (before Canonist in the King's Colledge, and Official of *Aberdene*,) was, upon the death of Bishop *Sinclair*, preferred to the Bishoprick of *Ross* 1564. He was a person of great Integrity, and a faithfull servant to Queen *Mary* in the time of her Troubles. He wrote the History of his Nation, together with a Description of the Kingdom. He died at *Bruxills* in *Flanders* 1596.

To him succeeded *Anno* 1599. *David Lindsay*, (of the House of *Edzell*,) Preacher at *Leith*, a worthy, pious, and learned Prelate. He sate ——— years,

years; and dying 165[illegible], was buried in the Parish-Church of *Leith*.

After his death, *Patrick Lindsey*, Parson of *Saint Vigens* in *Angus*, was preferred to the See, who being translated to *Glasgow*, Anno 1639. left for his Successour,

John Maxwell, one of the Preachers of *Edinburgh*, a very Learned man, a great Preacher, and of excellent parts; but was generally censured for meddling too much in Civil affairs, and for being too violent, which was thought a great occasion of the Troubles that followed. He was thrust out by the Covenanters, Anno 1639. and afterwards much prosecuted by them as an Incendiary.

Anno 1662. *John Paterson*, Preacher in *Aberdeen*, was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Ross*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral of *Rosmarky* (where the Bishop of *Ross* his Seat is) was demolished by our first Reformers; some part whereof (as I am informed) is lately re-built.

The Diocess of *Ross* hath under its Jurisdiction the Shires of *Ross*, *Cromarty*, and the greatest part of *Innernesse*-shire.

Bishops of CAITHNESS.

After the death of Bishop *Robert Stewart* 1586. the See continued vacant till the year 1599. at which time *George Gladstones* Preacher in *Saint Andrews*, was preferred Bishop of *Caithness*. He was translated to *Saint Andrews* about the year 1606.

Upon whom succeeded *Alexander Forbes*, Rector of *Fetteresso* in *Mernis*, who was translated to *Aberdeen*, then void by the death of Bishop *Peter Blackburn*, 1616.

Upon this Translation, *John Abernethy* was promoted to the See, a learned and worthy Prelat, thrust out by the Covenanters, 1639.

Upon the restitution of Hierarchy, 1662. *Patrick Forbes* was preferred to the See, now living, 1676.

The Diocess of *Caithness* (whereof *Dornoth* in *Sutherland* is the Bishops Seat) contains the Shires of *Caithness* and *Sutherland*.

I can give no account of the Cathedral, having neither seen it, nor received any information concerning it.

Bishops of ORKNEY.

About the year 1565. *Adam Bothwel* was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Orkney*, and deposed 1568. for marrying Queen *Mary* to the Earl of *Bothwel*, but was the year after restored. He exchanged his Bishops title of *Orkney* (with *Robert Stewart*, one of the base sons of King *James* the Fifth) for the Abbey of *Holy-rood-house*; by which means he became

came a Senator of the Colledge of Justice, and a Temporal Lord, being the Ancestor of the Lord *Holy-rood-house*.

Upon this Exchange, *Robert Stewart* became Bishop of *Orkney*, and afterwards (upon the Forfeiture of *James Hepburn* Earl of *Bothwel*, and the obtaining of these Isles for a Temporal Estate.) sole Lord of the Country, being created Earl of *Orkney*, 1581.

About the year 1606. *James Law* was Bishop of *Orkney*, and translated to *Glasgow*, 1615.

To Bishop *Law* succeeded *Andrew Grahame*, Bishop of *Dunblane*. How long he sate, I cannot learn.

George Grahame was after him preferred Bishop of *Orkney*. This Bishop being terrified with the Censures of the Assembly at *Glasgow*, did abjure Episcopacy, and submitted to Presbyterian Government, betaking himself to the charge of a particular Parish, 1638.

Hereupon King *Charles* the First did promote *Robert Baron*, Doctor and Professour of Divinity in the Marischal Colledge of *Aberdene*, to the Bishoprick. This learned and worthy man having incensed the Covenanters, by expressing his loyalty so publickly in the Disputes between the Doctors of *Aberdene*, and Mr. *Henderson*, Mr. *Dickson*, and Mr. *Gaut*, the three great Champions for the Covenant, was forced to flee to *Berwick*, where he died shortly after, before his Consecration.

Anno 1662. *Thomas Sydserf*, Bishop of *Galloway*, the only Bishop then alive of all those who had been outed by the Covenanters, was translated to *Orkney*. He sate but a few years, and died *Anno* 1663.

Unto whom succeeded *Andrew Honniman*, a learned and pious man, and a good Preacher. This Bishop accompanying the Archbishop of *Saint Andrews* at *Edinburgh*, received a wound in the Arm by a Pistol-shot, aimed at the Archbishop by an obscure fellow, 1668. He died *Anno* 1676. and was buried at *Kirkwall* in the Cathedral Church.

The Diocess of *Orkney* hath under its Jurisdiction all the Northern Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

Archbishops of GLASGOW.

UPon the death of Archbishop *Gawin Dumbar*, *Anno* 1552. *James Beaton*, of the House of *Balfour* in *Fife*, was preferred to the See. This Prelat, being attainted of Treason, went into *France*, carrying with him all the Ornaments, Plate, and Writings of the Church of *Glasgow*, which he put into the hands of the *Carthusians* in *Paris*, to be restored when *Scotland* became Popish again.

Anno 1572. *James Boyd*, of *Trochrig*, was promoted to the Bishoprick; a wise, worthy and Religious Prelat. He died 1578. and was interred in the Sepulchre of Bishop *Dumbar*.

Unto whom succeeded *Robert Montgomery*, Preacher at *Stirtvilling*; who being much vexed by the Kirk-men, was glad, for peace sake, to betake himself to the Charge of a particular Parish in *Kyle*, 1587. resigning his Bishoprick in favour of

William Erskine, Parson of *Campsey*, who enjoyed it but a short time: For

Archbishop *Beaton* was by King *James* the Sixth restored. He was a person honourably disposed, faithful to Queen *Mary*, while she lived, and to King *James*, whose Embassadour he was, a Lover of his Countrey, and liberal, according to his means, to all his Countreymen. He died 1603. a full Jubilee of years from his Consecration.

After his death, *John Spotswood*, Parson of *Calder*, was preferred Archbishop of *Glasgow*. He sate twelve years, and was translated to *Saint Andrews*, 1615.

Hereupon *James Law*, Bishop of *Orkney*, was translated to *Glasgow*, who dying *Anno* 1635.

Patrick Lindsay, Bishop of *Ross*, was preferred to the See, and outed by the Covenanters, *Anno* 1638.

The first Archbishop after the Restitution of the Hierarchy was *Andrew Fairfowl*, Preacher in *Dunce*, who sate little above a year.

Upon whose death, *Anno* 1664. *Alexander Burnet*, Bishop of *Aberdene*, was translated to *Glasgow*, and outed 1669. and

Robert Leighton, Bishop of *Dumblane*, preferred to the See, who resigning *Anno* 1674.

Archbishop *Burnet* was restored, and now governs the See.

The Cathedral of *Glasgow*, a very magnificent Structure, was built by Bishop *John Achaius*, 1135. It oweth thanks to the memory of King *James* the Sixth for its preservation from utter ruine. For the Ministers of *Glasgow* perswaded the Magistrates to pull it down, and to build two or three Churches with the materials thereof: the Magistrates condescending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demolish it. The Crafts or Tradesmen, having notice given them of this design, convene in Arms, and oppose the Magistrates, threatning to bury the workmen under the ruines of that ancient Building. Whereupon the matter is referred to the King and Council, who decided the Controversie in the Tradesmens favours, reproving the Magistrates very sharply.

The Diocese of *Glasgow* contains the Counties or Shires of *Dumbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Lanerk*, part of the Shires of *Roxburgh*, *Dumfreis*, *Peebles*, and *Selkirk*.

Bishops of GALLOWAY.

ABout the year 1606. *Gavin Hamiltoun* was Bishop of *Gallowey*, a very worthy person.

His

His Successor, *Anno* 1614. was *William Cowper*, Preacher at *Perth*, a Learned and pious Prelat; he died 1619. of whom see the former History, page 540.

Upon whose death, *Andrew Lamb*, Bishop of *Brechen*, was translated to *Galloway*. How long he sate, I cannot learn.

After him, *Thomas Sydserf* was preferred to the See, a learned and worthy Prelate: he was outed by the Covenanters 1638. and upon the restitution of the Episcopal Estate, *Anno* 1662. translated to *Orkney*.

About which time *James Hamilton* Rector of *Cambuslachen*, was promoted to the Bishoprick.

Unto whom succeeded *Anno* 1674. *John Paterson*, Dean of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Dioces of *Galloway* hath under its Jurisdiction the Shire of *Wigton*, Stewartry of *Kirkcubright*, Regality of *Glenluce*, and part of *Dumfreis*-shire.

Bishops of ARGILE.

After *George* Laird of *Balcomie*, (who is the last Bishop of *Argile* mentioned by our Reverend Author in his second Book;) I meet with some who have been Bishops before the Reformation.

The first was *Robert Montgomery*, one of the sons of *Hugh* the first Earl of *Eglingtoun*.

Then, one *Campbel*, who spoiled the Benefice, about the time of the Reformation.

After the Reformation, there was one *Kerswell* Bishop of *Argile*: how long he governed the See, I cannot learn.

To him succeeded ——— *Boyd*. [*See the* Addenda.]

To whom succeeded *James Fairley*, who was thrust out by the Covenanters, 1638. and afterwards renounced his Bishoprick, and accepted a private charge.

Anno 1662. ——— *Fletcher*, Rector of ——— was preferred to the See; who dying, *Anno* 1665.

William Scrimgeour, Parson of *Kaphan* in *Aberdeen*-shire, was preferred to the place. He governed the See nine years, and died at *Dumbriton*, *Anno* 1675.

Unto him succeeded *Arthur Ross*, Parson of *Glasgow*, who now governs the See.

The Dioces of *Argile* contains the Countries of *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, and *Lochaber*, with some of the West Isles, such as *Lismore*, &c.

Bishops

Bishops of the ISLES.

ABout the year 1606. *Andrew Knox*, Rector of *Paisley*, was preferred to the See. How long he sate, I know not.

His Successour was *John Knox*, Rector of ——— How long he governed the See, I cannot learn.

Anno 162— *John Leslie* was Bishop of the *Isles*, and after translated to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe*, in the Province of *Armagh* in *Ireland*.

To him succeeded *Anno* 162— *Neil Campbel*, Rector of ——— who was thrust out by the Covenanters, 1638.

Since the Restauration of Bishops, *Robert Wallace*, Rector of *Barnwell* in the Sheriffdom of *Air*, was made Bishop of this See. He governed it seven years, and died *Anno* 1669. and the See hath been void ever since.

EVery Bishop hath under him an Official or Commissary, who is Judge of the Spiritual Court within his Diocess. Unto this Court are referred matters of Testaments, Bastardy, Divorce, Tithes, Perjury, *&c.* and many Civil cases. It sits in the Moneths of *November*, *December*, *January*, *Febiuary*, *June*, and *July*.

Commissaries of *Scotland*.

Sir *David Falconer* of *Glenfarquhar*, *Henry Fowlis*. *James Aikenheid*. *John Wishart*. } Commissaries of *Edinburgh*.

John Lindsey, Official of *Saint Andrews*.

Sir *William Fleming* Official of *Glasgow*.

John Stewart, Commissary of *Dunkeld*.

John Scougal, Commissary of *Aberdene*.

Alex. Mackenzie, Official of *Murray*.

Geo. Paterson, Commissary of *Ross*.

James Straughan, Commissary of *Brichen*.

James Innes Official of *Caithness*.

——— *Monro*, Commissary of ———

Wil. Scrowgy, Commissary of *Argile*.

The Officials of { *Dumblane*. *Galloway*. *Orkney*. The *Isles*.

HAving given an account of the Succession of the Bishops in their several Sees, let us take a short view of the several Courts, subordinate to them, wherein is exercised Ecclesiastical Discipline.

The First and Lowest (which is in every Parish) is called *the Session*. It consists of the chief and most grave men of the Parish, who are termed *Elders* and *Deacons*. In this small Court (whereof the Minister is President) all Fornicators, Adulterers, Blasphemers, Swearers, Prophaners of the Lords day, *&c.* are convented, and put to make publick Confessions of their sins, and professions of their repentance, according to the degree or hainousness of them. For Fornication, they make publick

blick confeſſion in the Church three ſeveral Lords dayes; in the laſt of which they receive Abſolution. For an Adultery, they make their profeſſion of repentance, for half a year, every Lords day; and for ſix Lords days they ſtand in ſackcloath at the Church-door half an hour before Morning prayers: and then in the end receive Abſolution. And for other faults they do penance according to their ſeveral degrees. The Deacon's Office is, to collect the money for the uſe of the poor, to delate Delinquents, *&c.* And that of the Elder is, to be careful of the Fabrick of the Church, to aſſiſt in the cenſuring ſcandalous perſons, and to wait on the Miniſter at the celebration of the Lords Supper, *&c.* This Court ſitteth once a week.

The number of the Pariſhes in *Scotland* is uncertain: I conjecture them to be about a Thouſand.

The next Court is called *the Presbytery*, conſiſting of twelve or twenty Miniſters, more or leſs. That ſits once in two or three weeks. The Moderator or Preſident thereof is choſen by the Biſhop. In this Court are diſcuſſed Appeals from Seſſions, and other difficult caſes. Here are convented all thoſe who refuſe to ſubmit to Church-Diſcipline, and all ſuch as apoſtatize to Popery or Quakeriſm; who, if they remain obſtinate, are proſecuted with the Cenſures of the Church. Here alſo all ſuch as enter into Holy Orders are examined, and an account taken of their Learning, and other Qualifications, in a courſe of many ſeveral Trials; as making Homilies, Sermons, and Common-places; which hold two or three months: and then they are returned to the Biſhop well qualified, who upon that proceeds to ordain them.

Presbyteries of *SCOTLAND*.

The Presbyteries of
- *Dunce.*
- *Chirnſide,*
- *Kelſo.*
- *Erſilton,*
- *Jedburgh,*
- *Melroſs,*
- *Dumbar,*
- *Haddington,*
- *Dalkeith,*
- *Edinburgh,*
- *Peebles,*
- *Linlithgow,*
- *Perth,*
- *Dunkeld,*
- *Auchterardor,*

The Presbyteries of
- *Striviling,*
- *Dumblane,*
- *Dumfreis,*
- *Penpont,*
- *Lochmabane,*
- *Middlebie,*
- *Wigton,*
- *Kirkubright,*
- *Stranaver,*
- *Air,*
- *Irwing,*
- *Paſley,*
- *Dumbarton,*
- *Glaſgow,*
- *Hamilton,*

The Presbyteries of
- *Lanerk,*
- *Biggar,*
- *Dunnune,*
- *Kinloch,*
- *Innerary,*
- *Kilmoir,*
- *Skye,*
- *Saint Andrews,*
- *Kirkaldy,*
- *Cowper,*
- *Dumfermling,*
- *Meegle,*
- *Dundee,*
- *Arbroath,*
- *Forfair,*

The Presbyteries of	*Brichen,*	The Presbyteries of	*Fordyce,*	The Presbyteries of	*Tayne,*
	Mernis,		*Ellon,*		*Dingwell,*
	Aberdene,		*Strathbogy,*		*Dornoch,*
	Kincairden,		*Abernethy,*		*Week,*
	Alford,		*Elgin,*		*Thirso,*
	Gareoch,		*Forres,*		*Kirkwall,*
	Deir,		*Aberlower,*		*Scalloway,*
	Turreff,		*Chanrie,*		*Colmkill.*

A third Court (whereof the Bishop is President) is *the Provincial Assembly*, or *Synod*. In this Court are discussed all Appeals from Presbyteries, and all other difficult cases. From hence are issued Warrants for visiting of Churches. Here also the Lives of Scandalous Ministers are tried, who, if found guilty of Crimes laid to their charge, are either deposed, suspended, or excommunicated.

The Sentence of Excommunication cannot be pronounced against an obstinate person, but after a long Process of near a years continuance, and many Citations, and much pains to bring the Scandalous person (against whom only it is denounced) to a due sense of his sins, and a willingness to submit to the Censures of the Church: and then it must be ratified and approved by the Bishop. The Provincial Synod meets twice in the year, in *April* and *October*.

The highest Ecclesiastical Court is *the General Assembly*; which, as its Constitution and Authority was settled in King *James*'s Minority, was made up of two Ministers Commissioners from every Presbytery, and one Lay-Elder, a Commissioner from every Royal Burrough, one from every University, and one from the King. These had the Supreme Authority about all Church-matters; and how much trouble they bred King *James*, the former History has fully discovered. A shadow of this still remains: for the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court is declared to be a National Synod made up of Bishops and Deans, and two Members from every Presbytery, one of whom is of the Bishops nomination, and a Commissioner from every University. But nothing is to be proposed but by the King or his Commissioner: nor can any thing that they do be of any force, till it be ratified by the King. But as the calling of this Synod is wholly in the Crown, so there is little need of it, since the King's Supremacy is so large, that he needs not their concurrence, to adde their Authority to any thing that he shall think fit to do about Church-affairs.

3. *Sess.* 1. *Par.* Car. 2.

The Bishops of *Scotland* take their places thus: *Saint Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*; the rest according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Containing a ſhort account of the ſeveral ORDERS of RELIGIOUS PERSONS in *SCOTAAND*, together with a Catalogue of their Convents, ſuppreſſed at the Reformation.

IN the Infancy of Chriſtianity, when Perſecution was grown ſo hot, that moſt Cities and populous Places were viſited therewith, many Godly men fled into Deſarts, there to live with more ſafety, and ſerve God with leſs diſturbance. Theſe were called *MONKS*, from μόνος, *ſolus*, becauſe living alone by themſelves.

Their Houſes were either Caves, Grots, or little Cells; what would hide and heat, cover and keep warm, ſerved them for cloaths; herbs and roots were their diet, and water their drink. In theſe ſolitary places they ſpent their lives conſtantly in prayer, Reading, Meditating, and ſuch like pious employments. They vowed no poverty, chaſtity, or obedience. Thus continued they during the heat of perſecution; and when peace was reſtored, they returned to their former Dwellings, reſuming their Callings, which they had not left off, but for a time laid aſide.

Afterwards there ſprung up another ſort of Monks leading a ſolitary life, when no perſecution forced them thereunto. Theſe conſidering the inconſtancy of humane affairs, that though they had proſperity for the preſent, it might be ſoon changed into a contrary condition, if either the reſtleſs endeavours of Satan took effect, or ſinful Chriſtians were rewarded according to their deſerts; and prompted alſo thereunto by their own melancholick diſpoſitions, choſe a lone life, and lived in Deſarts. Afterwards they were gathered together to live under one Roof, becauſe their company would be chearful in health, and needful in ſickneſs one to another. They ſuſtained themſelves by their Labour, (for every one had a Calling whereby to gain his Livelihood,) and relieved others by their charity; and very ſtrict were they in their lives and converſations. But afterwards, Monks having ſufficiency turned lazy, then getting waxed wanton, and at laſt endowed with ſuperfluity, became notoriouſly vicious; and ſo they continued till they were finally extirpated.

Thus much concerning their original: proceed we next to their ſeveral Orders.

The firſt are the *Benedictines* or Black Monks, ſo called from Saint *Benedict* or *Bennet*, an *Italian*, (who flouriſhed about the year 500.) firſt Father and Founder of that Order. The *Benedictines* and *Auguſtinians* came into *Scotland* about one time.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Icolmkill*, in the Iſle *Jona*, founded by Saint *Columba*, about the year 590.

2. The Abbey of *Dumfermling*, in *Fife*, founded by Saint *David* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, about the year 1130. The Church whereof was built by King *Malcolm* the Third, and was, for ſeveral hundreds of years, the Sepulchre of the *Scottiſh Kings*. This Abbey was, at the Reformation annexed to the Crown.

3. The Abbey of *Saint Colme*, in *Inch-Colme* in the River *Forth*, founded by King *Alexander* the firſt, about the year 1120.

4. The Abbey of *Aberbrothock* or *Arbroath*, in *Angus*, founded by King *William*, 1178. This was the richeſt of our *Scottiſh* Abbeys. At the Reformation it was conferred upon *James*, Duke of *Chattelrault* and Earl of *Arran*, who gave it to his ſecond Son Lord *John Hamilton*. At this day it is in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Panmuir*, and the ſtately ruines thereof are yet to be ſeen.

5. The Priory of *Urquhart*, in *Murray*, founded by King *Alexander* the Third, 126—A Cell belonging to *Dumfermling*.

6. The Priory of *Coldingbame*, in the *Mers*, founded by *Edgar* King of *Scots*, 1106. A Cell belonging to *Durham* in *England*.

7. The Monaſtery of *South-Berwick*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

8. The Monaſtery of *Three wells*, or *Trefontana*, in *Lamermoor* on the Borders of *Lothian*, founded by the Counteſs of *March*. A Cell belonging to *South-Berwick*.

9. The Monaſtery of *Kilconquhar* in *Galloway*, founded by *Ethred* (or rather *Fergus*) Lord of *Galloway*.

The *Cluniacks* are *Benedictines* fifted through a finer ſearce, with ſome additionals invented and impoſed upon upon them by *Odo* Abbot of *Clugny* or *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, who flouriſhed *Anno*. 913.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Paſley*, in *Ranfrew-ſhire*, founded by *Alexander* the great Steward of *Scotland*, 12--. The Monks whereof wrote a Hiſtory of the

the Nation. At the Reformation it was beſtowed upon *Claud Hamilton*, third ſon to the Duke of *Chattelrault*.

2. The Abbey of *Rewli-Croſs*, or *Corſraguel*, in *Carrick*, founded by *Thomas* Earl of *Carrick*, 126... .

The *Ciſtercians* are ſo called from *Robert* Abbot of of *Ciſteaux* in *Burgundy*, who *Anno* 1088. did the ſecond time refine the droſſie *Benedictines*.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Sanudell*, in *Kintyre*, founded by Saint *Coule Milicora*. What this Founder was, I know not.

2 The Abbey of *Souls-Seat*, *Sedes Animarum*, in *Galloway*, was founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.

3. The Abbey of *Dundrennan*, in *Galloway*, was founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.

4. The Abbey of *Melroſs*, in *Teviotdale*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

5. The Abbey of *Newbottle*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

6. The Abbey of *Culroſs*, in *Clackmannan*-ſhire, founded by *Malcolm Macduff*, Earl of *Fife*.

7. The Abbey of *Glenluce*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Rolland* Lord of *Galloway*.

8. The Abbey of *Sweet-heart*, *Dulcis Cordis*, or *New-Abbey*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Dornogilla*, Daughter of *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*, and Wife to *John Balliol*.

9. The Abbey of *Balmerino*, in *Fife*, founded by *Emergarda*, Wife to King *William*.

10. The Abbey of *Deir*, in *Buchan*, founded by *William Cummin* Earl of *Buchan*, 1218.

11. The Abbey of *Cowper*, in *Angus*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

12. The Abbey of *Kelſo*, in *Teviotdale*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

13. The Priory of *Machline*, in *Kile*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Melroſs*.

14. The Monaſtery of *Elcho*, in *Strath-Jern*, founded by *David Lindſay*, Anceſtour to the Earls of *Crawford*.

The Monks of the Order of the *Valley of Reeds*, *Vallis Caulium*, are a Branch of the Reformed *Ciſtercians*, whoſe Inſtitutions, both in Habit, Diet, Divine Offices, *&c.* they punctually obſerve; but with great ſtrictneſs,

ſtrictneſs, confining themſelves to much narrower Bills. They poſſeſs very mean Revenues, being wholly intent upon their Devotions; and may not go without the bounds of the Monaſtery, it being only lawful for the Prior and one of the Order to go abroad upon neceſſary occaſions, and to viſit the Monaſteries under their charge. They are daily imployed in dreſſing the Gardens of Fruits and Herbs, which are within the bounds of the Monaſtery, and improved for the uſe of it.

This Order had four Convents in *Scotland*.

1. The Priory of *Ardchattan*, in *Lorn*, founded by *Duncan Mackowle* of *Lorn*.
2. The Priory of *Liſmehago*, in *Clidiſdail*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.
3. The Priory of *Bewley*, in *Roſs*, founded by *John* Lord *Biſſet*.
4. The Priory of *Pluſcardy*, in *Murray*, founded by King *Alexander* the Second: the Monks whereof did write a *Scottiſh* Chroniele. It was afterwards turned into a Convent of *Black Monks*.

The *Auguſtinians* are older in *Europe* then the *Benedictines*. Theſe do obſerve the Inſtitutions of Saint *Auguſtine* Biſhop of *Hippo*, who was Saint *Bennet's* Senior by fixty years. The *Auguſtinians* are alſo called *Regular Canons*.

Their Convents in *Scotland* were,

1. The Abbey of *Jedburgh* in *Teviotdail*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
2. The Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*, in *Lothian*, adjoyning to the *Canon-gate* in *Edinburgh*, founded by King *David* the Firſt. This Abbey is now one of the Kings Palaces.
3. The Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*, in *Striviling*-ſhire, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
4. The Abbey of *Inchaffray*, in *Strath-Fern*, founded by *Gilbert* Earl of *Strath-Fern*.
5. The Abbey of *Scoon*, in *Gowry*, founded by *Alexander* the firſt, King of *Scotland*.
6. The Priory of *Cruſa*, in the Weſt Iſles, founded by Saint *Columba*.
7. The Priory of *Omiſtal*, in the Weſt Iſles, founded by Saint *Columba*.
8. The Priory of *Holy-Croſs*, at *Peeblis* in *Tweddail*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.
9. The Priory of *Saint Mary Iſle*, in *Galloway*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*.

10. The

10. The Priory of *Saint Colonors Isle*, in *Menteith*, founded by *Edgar* King of *Scotland*.

11. The Priory of *Saint Andrews*, in *Fife*, founded by King *Alexander* the First, 1122: It is annexed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Saint Andrews*.

12. The Priory of *May*, in the Mouth of *Forth*. A Cell belonging to *Saint Andrews*.

13. The Priory of *Pittenweem*, in *Fife*. A Cell belonging to *Saint Andrews*.

14. The Priory of *Monimusk*, in *Mar*. A Cell belonging to the Priory of *Saint Andrews*.

15. The Priory of *Reſtennot*, in *Angus*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Jedburgh*.

16. The Priory of *Strapbillan*, in *Athol*, founded by King *Robert* the Firſt, 132–.

17. The Priory of *Blantyre*, in *Clidiſdail*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Jedburgh*.

18. The Priory of *Port-Mollock*, in *Loch-Levin* in *Fife*. A Cell belonging to the Priority of *Saint Andrews*. It is annexed to *Saint Leonards* Colledge.

19. The Priory of *Loch-Tay*, in *Broad Albion*.

The Order of the *Pramonſtratenſes* was founded by *Norbert*, born at *Colein*, and afterwards, as is ſaid, Archbiſhop of *Memberg*. He is ſaid to have done it at the command of the Bleſſed Virgin, who appeared to him; whereupon with ſome Companions he retired into a deſolate place called *Pramonſtratum*, (thence comes the Title of the Order;) where they ſettled their Society, *Anno* 1120. They are under the Rule of Saint *Auguſtine*, which they tell us *Norbert* in a Viſion immediatly received at the hand of Saint *Auguſtine* himſelf. The Habit of their Order is a White Garment, and over that a White Cloak or Mantle, with a Cowl upon their head of the ſame Colour.

The Monks of this Order had five Convents in *Scotland*.

1. The Abbey of *Tungland*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Allan* Lord of *Galloway*.

2. The Abbey of *Holy-wood*, in *Nithiſdail*.

3. The Abbey of *Dryburgh*, in *Teviotdail*, founded by *Hugh Morvil*, High Conſtable of *Scotland*.

4. The Abbey of *Ferne* in *Roſs*, founded by *Ferquhard* Earl of *Roſs*: This Abbey is annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Roſs*.

5. The Priory of *Whiteborn*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.

The

The *Tironenſes*, (as I conceive) are not a diſtinct Order of Monks, but rather young Novices, or freſh-water Monks. In a Catalogue of the Religious Houſes in *Scotland*, which I have by me, I find ſome ſtyled or termed *Ordinis Tironenſis*; which if it were written *Turonenſis*, it would relate to *Tours* in *France*; and the rather, becauſe there is in *France* a *Conventus Turonenſis* of *Anguſtinian* Monks: but wherein, or whether they differed from others, I know not. But leaving that to the Reader's farther inquiry, let us take a view of

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Kilwinning*, in *Cunninghame*, founded by *Hugh Morvil*, Conſtable of *Scotland*.

2. The Abbey of *Lindoris*, in *Fife*, founded by *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William*.

3. The Priory of *Fyvie*, in *Forumarten*. A Seminary belonging to the Abbey of *Arbroath*.

We proceed next to the Monks of the Order of Saint *Anthony*, whoſe Original was from Saint *Anthony* an *Egyptian*, who about the time of the later Perſecutions, not long after *Decius*, retired into the Deſarts, where he lived the beſt part of an hundred years, and became the Father of an Eremitick life, wherein he educated all thoſe Diſciples that reſorted to him. After whoſe Example other Orders were ſet up. About the time of the Wars in *Paleſtine*, his Body was tranſlated from *Conſtantinople* to *Mota*, (now called Saint *Anthony*) a Town in the Province of *Viennoys* in *France*, where it was honourably laid up in a Church built to his memory, and became famous for miraculous Cures. Among which, *Gaſto*, a Nobleman of that Province, and his Son *Girond*, being healed of a mortal Plague, dedicated themſelves and all that they had to Saint *Anthony*, wholly devoting themſelves to the curing and attending of the ſick that came thither. To whom ſhortly after eight more joyned themſelves, who combined into a Society. This was about the year 1121. Their Order was confirmed by ſeveral Popes, eſpecially *Boniface* the Eighth, *Anno* 1297. who preſcribed unto them Rules, and conferred upon them their Priviledges. They obſerve the Rule of Saint *Anguſtine's* Order; and as the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Badge of their Order, wear about their Necks the Letter T in Gold or Silver hanging upon their Breaſts, and carry a little Bell about with them.

The Monks of this Order had only one Convent in *Scotland*, at *Leith*; but who was the Founder thereof, I cannot learn.

The *Carthuſians* were inſtituted by Saint *Bruno*, a Native of *Colein*, who

who being a *Pariſian* Doctour of Divinity, and a Canon of *Rhems*, abandoned the World, and with ſix Aſſociats began his auſtere Eremitical courſe of life on the *Carthuſian* Mountains, in the Dioceſs of *Gratianopolis*, with the licence of *Hugh* then Biſhop thereof. This *Bruno* flouriſhed under Pope *Urban* the Second, and died *Anno Chriſti* 1101. King *James* the Firſt did bring the *Carthuſians* into *Scotland*, and built them a Convent in *Perth*, (known afterwards by the name of *Charterhouſe*,) about the year 1430.

FRom *Monks* we proceed to FRIERS. Theſe were differenced from Monks, in that Monks were confined to their Cloiſters; whilſt more liberty was allowed to Friers to go about, and preach in neighbouring Pariſhes: as alſo Monks had nothing in propriety, but all in common; Friers had nothing in propriety nor in common, but, being Mendicants, begg'd all their ſubſiſtence from the Charity of others. But they met with very bountiful Benefactors; and in *Scotland*, when their Neſts were pulled down, were too rich to profeſs poverty.

The *Dominicans*, or *Black Friers*, called alſo *Prædicatores*, *Preaching Friers*, were inſtituted by Saint *Dominick*, a *Spaniard*, *Anno* 1206. and confirmed by Pope *Honorius* the third, *Anno Chriſti* 1216.

The *Dominicans* had their Convents

At { 1. *Wigton*, 2. *Air*, 3. *Glaſgow*, 4. *Edinburgh*, 5. *Perth*, 6. *Dundee*, 7. *Striviling*, 8. *Monroſs*,

At { 9. *Cowper* of *Fife*, 10. *Aberdene*, 11. *Elgine*, 12. *Innerneſs*. 13. *Saint Andrews*, 14. *Haddington*, 15. *Jedburgh*, 16. *Dumfreis*,

At { 17. *Cowper* of *Angus*, 18. *Innerkeithing*, 19. *Dyſert*, 20. *Linlithgow*, 21. *Kinghorn*, 22. *Forres*, 23. *Selkirk*.

The *Franciſcans*, or *Gray Friers*, called alſo *Minorits*, were inſtituted by Saint *Francis*, an *Italian*, about the year of our Lord 1198. and confirmed by Pope *Innocent* the third. His Rule preſcribed Chaſtity, Obedience, Poverty, much Faſting, and other Auſterities, to all that ſhould be admitted of that Order. The *Franciſcans* are, *Minores tam Obſervantes, quàm Conventuales*.

The Conventuals had their Houſes

At { 1. *Roxburgh*, 2. *Dumfreis*,

At { 3. *Haddington*, 4. *Innerkeithing*,

At { 5. *Lanerk*, 6. *Dundee*,

The Friers Obſervant had their Manaſteries

At { 1. *Edinburgh*, 2. *Striviling*, 3. *Air*, } At { 4. *Glaſgow*, 5. *Saint Andrews*. 6. *Perth*, } At { 7. *Aberdene*, 8. *Elgin*. }

The *Carmelite* Friers had their beginning at, and name from, Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, being inſtituted by *Almericus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, *Anno* 1122. They are alſo called *White Friers*, and had their Convents

At { 1. *Dumbar*, 2. *Linlithgow*, 3. *Tillilume*, } At { 4. *Queens-ferry*, 5. *Aberdene*, } At { 6. *Irwing*, 7. *Bamff*. }

The *Trinity* Friers, or *Mathurins*, follow. Theſe were alſo called *Robertines*, and *De Redemptione Captivorum*, whoſe work was to beg money of well-diſpoſed people for ranſoming of Chriſtian Captives from the ſlavery of the *Turks*.

Theſe Friers had their Houſes

At { 1. *Faile*, 2. *Houſtoun*, 3. *Dornoch*, } At { 4. *Cromarty*, 5. *Scotland-well*, } At { 6. *Aberdene*, 7. *Peebles*. }

I can give no account concerning the ſeveral Orders of NUNS in *Scotland*.

Their Convents were,

1. The Priory of *North-Berwick*, in *Lothian*, founded by *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*.

2. The Priory of *Haddington*, in *Lothian*, founded by *Ada* Counteſs of *Northumberland*, Wife to Prince *Henry*, only ſon of King *David* the Firſt.

3. The Priory of *Saint Botbans*, in *Lammer-moor*, founded by *Chriſtiana* Counteſs of *March*.

4. The Priory of *Manuel*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *Malcolm* the fourth.

5. The Priory of *Coldſtream*, in *Mers*, founded by the Counteſs of *March*.

6. The Priory of *Eccliſ*, in *Mers*, founded by King *David* the firſt.

The *Gray* Sifters had their Houſes

At 1. *Dundee*, | 2. *Aberdene*, | 3. *Sheens* near *Edinburgh*.

What

What kind of Monks were in the following Monaſteries, I have not as yet learned.

1. The Monaſtery of *Abernethy*, in *Strath-Jern*, founded by *Caranachus*, the ——— King of the *Picts*.

2. The Monaſtery of *Saint Andrew de heugh*, founded by King *Conſtantine* the ſecond.

3. The Abbey of *Soutre*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *Malcolm* the fourth.

4. The Priory of *Cannable*, in *Eſkdail*.

5. The Priory of *Star-inch*, in *Lewis*, founded by *Maclewid* Baron of *Lewis*.

6. The Priory of *Rowadill* in *Harrigh*, founded by *Maclewid* Baron of *Harrigh*.

7. The Priory of *Inchmahomo*, in *Perth*-ſhire.

8. The Monaſtery of *Elbottle*, a Cell belonging to *South Berwick*.

9. The Priory of *Gulane*, in *Lothian*, a Cell belonging to *South Berwick*, founded by King *David* the firſt.

10. The Priory of *Aberdour*, in *Fife*.

Thus much concerning Monks and Friers.

BEſides the Convents of *Regulars*, there were Colledges erected for *SECULAR PRIESTS*, and amply endowed with Revenues. The chief perſon of the Colledge of Secular Canons was called the *Proveſt*, and the Colledge it ſelf the *Provoſtry*. Let us take a view of them.

1. The Colledge of *Bothwell*, in *Clidiſdail*, founded by *Archibald* the firſt, Earl of *Dowglaſs*. It was before a Cloiſter of Nuns.

2. The Colledge of *Linclowden*, in *Nithiſdail*, founded by the ſame *Archibald*.

3. The Colledge of *Bothans*, in *Lothian*, founded by *William Hay* Baron of *Yeſter*.

4. The Provoſtry of *Minniboll*, in *Carrict*, founded by Sir *Gilbert Kennedy* Knight.

5. The Colledge of *Dumbar*, in *Lothian*, founded by *George* Earl of *March*.

6. The Colledge of *Carnwath*, in *Clidiſdail*, founded by *Thomas* Lord *Somervel*.

7. The Colledge of *Methuen* in *Strath-Jern*, founded by *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Athol*.

8. The Provoſtry of *Dalkeith*, in *Lothian*, founded by *James Dowglas*, the ſecond Earl of *Morton*.

9. The Provoſtry of *Fowlis*, in *Angus*, founded by *Andrew Gray* of *Fowlis*.

10. The Colledge of *Kilmund*, in *Cowal*, founded by Sir *Duncan Campbel* Knight.

11. The Provoſtry of *Dirleton*, in *Lothian*, founded by Sir *Walter Haliburton* of *Dirlton*.

12. The Colledge of *Roſline*, in *Lothian*, founded by *William Sinclair* Earl of *Orkney*.

13. The Provoſtry of *Dunglas*, in *Mers*, founded by *Alexander Hume* Lord *Hume*.

14. The King's Colledge of *Stirvilling*, founded by King *James* the third.

15. *Trinity* Colledge in *Edinburgh*, founded by *Mary*, Widow of King *James* the ſecond.

16. The Provoſtry of *Reſtalrig*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *James* the fourth.

17. The Provoſtry of *Seatoun*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Lord *Seatoun*.

18. The Provoſtry of *Corſtorphine*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Baron of *Corſtorphine Forreſter*.

19. The Colledge of *Creigton*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Earl of *Bothwel Hepburn*.

20. The Provoſtry of *Sempill*, in *Ranfrew* ſhire, founded by the Lord *Sempill*.

21. The Colledge of *Kilmawers*, in *Cunninghame*, founded by the Earl of *Glencairn*.

22. The Colledge of *Hamilton*, in *Clidiſdail*, founded by the Lord *Hamilton*.

23. The Colledge of *Dumbarton*, in *Lennox*, founded by one of the Counteſſes of *Lenox*.

24. The Provoſtry of *Tillibarden*, in *Strath-Fern*, founded by the Baron of *Tullibarden Murray*.

25. The Provoſtry of *Tayne*, in *Roſs*, founded by King *James* the fourth.

26. The Provoſtry of *Abernethie*, in *Strath-Fern*, founded by one of the Earls of *Douglas*.

The chief Church in great Towns was a Collegiate-Church; as Saint *Giles* in *Edinburgh*, &c.

LAST of all follow the *KNIGHTS TEMPLARS*.

This Order was inſtituted by Pope *Geleſius*, about the year of our Lord 1120. Their Office and Vow was to defend the Temple and the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, to entertain Chriſtian Strangers that came thither for Devotion, and to guard them in ſafety when they went to viſite the places of the Holy Land. Their Habit was a White Cloak, with a Red

a Red Croſs, and a Sword girt about them. They were ſuppreſſed by Pope Clement the fifth, about the year 1310. and their Lands were (by a General Council held at *Vienna*) conferred on the Knights of the Order of *Saint John of Jeruſalem*, called alſo *Joannites*, and after Knights of the *Rhodes*, and laſtly of *Malta*, where they live at this day.

The *Templars* and their Succeſſors (ſpoken of before) had only one Houſe in *Scotland*, which was the Hoſpital of *Saint Germains* in *Lothian*. This Houſe was diſſolved *Anno* 1494. and the greateſt part of its Revenues by King *James* the fourth conferred upon the Kings Colledge of *Aberdene*, then newly founded by Biſhop *William Elphingſton*.

Though I cannot give an account in what year every particular Monaſterie in *Scotland* was founded, yet their general Diſſolution was about the year 1560.

There was alſo a Convent of *Red Friers* at the mouth of *Teviot* near *Kelſo*; but by whom built, I cannot learn.

CHAP. III.

The UNIVERSITIES of *SCOTLAND.*

THere are four Univerſities in *Scotland*,
SAINT ANDREWS, } { *ABERDENE*,
GLASGOW, } { *EDINBURGH*.

The Univerſity of SAINT ANDREWS

WAS founded by Biſhop *Henry Wardlaw*, *Anno Chriſti* 1412. It is endowed with very ample Priviledges.

The Archbiſhops of *Saint Andrews* are perpetual Chancellours thereof.

The Rector is choſen yearly, and by the Statutes of the Univerſity he ought to be one of the three Principals. His power is the ſame with that of the Vice-chancellour of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.

There

There are in this University three Colledges, *viz.* *SAINT SALVATOR'S*, *SAINT LEONARD'S*, *NEW COLLEDGE*.

SAINT SALVATOR'S Colledge.

James Kennedy, Bishop of *Saint Andrews*, founded this Colledge, built the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and provided sufficient Revenues for the Masters and Professours.

Persons endowed at the Foundation were,

A Doctour
A Batchelour } of Divinity;
A Licentiate

Four Professours of Philosophy, who are called *Regents*;
Eight poor Schollars, called *Bursars*.

Benefactors.

I can give little or no account of the Benefactors.

The Earl of *Gassils* hath founded a Professor of Humanity to teach the *Latine* Tongue.

George Martine ceiled the great Hall.

Present Professors.

George Weemis, Doctour of Divinity, Provost.
James Rymer,
George Thomson,
Edward Thomson,
James Strachan, } Professors of Philosophy.

The Arms of *Saint Salvator's* Colledge are the Globe and Saint *Salvator's* Crois.

SAINT LEONARD'S Colledge

Was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *Saint Andrews*, *Anno* 152—.

Persons endowed are,

A Principal or Warden,
Four Professors of Philosophy,
Eight poor Scholars.

Benefactors.

Of these I can give no account.

The Priory of *Portmuck* is annexed to this Colledge.

And lately, the Parsonage of *Kinkell* in *Aberdeneshire*.

Present

Present Professours.

James Weemis, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Saint Andrews*, Principal.
William Sanders, *Alexander Skene*, *Alexander Grant*, } Professours of Philosophy.

NEW COLLEDGE

Was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop, *Anno* 153--.

The Professors and Scholars endowed are of Divinity; for no Philosophy is taught in this Colledge.

Present Professors.

Walter Comrie, Doctor and Professor of Divinity, Principal.
David Falconer, Professor of Divinity.

There was lately founded in the University of *Saint Andrews* a Professor of Mathematicks.

The present Rector of the University is *Andrew Bruce*, Doctor of Divinity, Arch-deacon of *Saint Andrews*.

The short and bad Account which I have given of this Universty proceeds meerly from want of Information.

Learned Men and Writers.

John Mayor, Provost of *Saint Salvator's*, a person, according to the Learning of those times, very famous. His History of the *Scottish* Nation is not so much esteemed, being very short, and in the style and way of writing Scholastical and Quodlibetical. He wrote also on the Master of the Sentences: but see his Character page 68. He flourished about the year 1520.

Andrew Melvill, Professor of Divinity in the *New Colledge*, a man well seen in the Hebrew Language and the Rabbinical Writings. He was the first who kindled the great Combustions in this Church, by introducing the Discipline of *Geneva* amongst us, as may be more fully seen in the foregoing History.

John Baron, Doctor and Professor of Divinity in the *New Colledge*, was a person of great worth and learning, and of great candour. He died in the time of our late Combustions.

Sir *John Wedderburn* was a Professor of Philosophy in this Universty; but

but that was too narrow a place for ſo great a perſon, who became ſince ſo celebrated for his great Learning and skill in Phyſick: and though his infirmities and great age forced him to retire from publick practice and buſineſs, yet his fame attracts all the Nation to him, and his noble Hoſpitality and kindneſs to all men that are learned and vertuous makes his converſation no leſs loved then his advice is deſired.

Samuel Rutherfurd, Profeſſor of Divinity in the *New Colledge*, was very famour in thoſe times, for quickneſs and ſubtilty in diſputing and writing. He was judged to be very devout: he wrote *Exercitationes de Gratia*, and *Diſputationes de Providentia*: he was a wonderful Aſſertour of the *Supralapſarian Hypotheſis* he wrote alſo many Books in *Engliſh*; ſome Controverſial, as *the Divine right of Presbytery*, others pieces of Devotion and Sermons: he wrote alſo a ſeditious Book, condemned by Law, about the power of the King, and the priviledges of the People, called *Lex Rex*. He died 1661.

Alexander Colvill, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity in the *New Colledge*: he was before Profeſſor at *Sedan*. He was learned in the Hebrew, and was a great Textuary, and well ſeen in Divinity. He died about the year 1664.

James Wood, Profeſſor of Divinity, and Provoſt of *Saint Salvator's*, was a perſon both judicious and wiſe, as alſo of conſiderable Learning: he wrote a Book againſt Independency: he died about the year 1664.

John Johnſtoun, Profeſſor of Divinity in the *New Colledge*, wrote a Paraphraſe of the *Pſalms*, and other moſt excellent Poems, and for his skill in the *Latine* tongue and Poeſie was ſecond to none in his time. he flouriſhed about the year 1610.

David Calderwood, a man of great reading and ſtudy, but very unhappy in his way of expreſſing himſelf, both which appeared in his *Altare Damaſcenum*. He was at firſt very factious, and baniſhed the Kingdome by King *James*, yet was afterwards much neglected by that violent Party, who who judged him too moderate, though from his Book none would imagine him guilty of it.

James Durham, a Gentleman of a good Family and learned, was bred in this famous Univerſity: he wrote a judicious Book of *Scandal*, with good learning in it: there are alſo Expoſitions of his upon the *Revelation*, and on the *Song of Solomon*, and the *Ten Commandments*, all publiſhed ſince his death.

George Gilleſpie was alſo bred here, who was a very pregnant young man, had great freedom of expreſſion, and much boldneſs, which raiſed him to make a very conſiderable figure among the Covenanters. He had ſome good Learning, but was very factious: he wrote againſt the Ceremonies, and many pieces againſt the *Eraſtians*. He died *Anno* 1649.

James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Mathematicks in this Univerſity, was a perſon

a perſon of moſt extraordinary Learning in thoſe Sciences. He had a ſtrange faculty of reſolving the hardeſt Problems, and ſeems to have found a *Non plus ultrà* in Geometry. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, and much admired both in *England*, *France* and *Italy*, where he travelled; but loſt both his eyes, and ſoon after died, 1674.

In this Univerſity many of the chief Nobility are bred, among whom none has done greater honour to *Saint Leonard's* Colledge, where he was bred, then his Grace the Duke of *Lauderdail*: to whom as Learning ſeemed entailed, (his Family for four Deſcants having been moſt famed for learning of any of their Quality;) ſo he received thoſe impreſſions in this Univerſity, that, being ſince much improved, have rendered him ſo eminent for Learning; of which only my Subject leading me to ſpeak, I ſhall ſay nothing of his other extraordinary Qualities.

Archibald Lord *Napier* of *Merchiſton* was a profound Scholar, and of great worth. His *Logarithms* have rendered him famous throughout the whole world: he wrote alſo an Expoſition on the *Revelation*. He died 162–.

Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, was a perſon of wonderful abilities, vaſt apprehenſions, great depth of Judgement, and univerſally knowing in every thing, but more particularly in the Mathematicks. He was a great Ornament to the Age he lived in, and an honour to his Countrey. He died *Anno* 1674.

The Univerſity of GLASGOW

WAS founded *Auſpiciis, Pietate & Benignitate Eximii Principis, Jacobi Secundi, Scotorum Regis Sereniſſimi; indulgentiam faciente, & jus ac facultatem Studii Generalis ſanciente, Nicolao Quinto, Pontifice Romano; ejus Erectionem & Conſtitutionem magno labore & ſumptibus procurante Reverendo Antiſtite Gulielmo Turnbullo, Epiſcopo Glaſguenſi.*

The words of the Bull are, *Ut Studium Generale vigeat tam in Theologia ac Jure Canonico & Civili, quàm Artibus & qualibet alia Facultate; quódque Doctores & Magiſtri ibidem omnibus & ſingulis Privilegiis, Libertatibus, Honoribus, Immunitatibus, Exemptionibus, per Sedem Apoſtolicam vel alios quomodolibet Magiſtris, Doctoribus & Studentibus, in Studio noſtræ Civitatis Cononienſis conceſſis, gaudeant & utantur.*

The Perſons founded were, a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theologie, three Profeſſors to teach Philoſophy. Afterwards ſome Clergy-men profeſſed the Laws here, being invited to that Profeſſion rather by the commodity of a Collegiate life,

and the Immunities of the Univerſity, then by any conſiderable Salary. King *James* the Sixth, *Anno* 1577. did eſtabliſh Twelve perſons in the Colledge; *viz.* a Principal, three Profeſſors of Philoſophy called Regents, four Schollars called Burſars, an *OEconomus* or Proviſor, who furniſheth the Table with proviſions, the Principal's ſervant, a *Janitor*, and a Cook.

Benefactors.

The Kings of *Scotland* have been great Benefactors to this Univerſity.

King *James* the Second, the Founder of it, did beſtow conſiderable Revenues, and endue it with many Priviledges and Immunities. The words of the Letter under the Great Seal 13. *Kal. Maii* 1453. are, *Omnes & ſingulos Rectores qui pro tempore fuerint, Facultatum Decanos, Procuratores Nationum, Regentes, Magiſtros & Scholares in hac Univerſitate ſtudentes, ſub noſtra firma pace & cuſtodia, defenſione & manutenentia ſuſcepimus; eoſdemque Rectores, &c. ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, cuſtodiis, eximimus, & poſtea eximendos ſtatuimus.*

The ſame Priviledges were confirmed by King *James* the Third, *Anno* 1472. by King *James* the Fourth, 1509. by King *James* the Fifth, 1522. and by Queen *Mary*, 1547.

About the time of the Reformation, the Univerſity was almoſt brought to deſolation, and had been ruined, had not King *James* the Sixth, in his Minority, reſtored it by his royal bounty and munificence. He confirmed all its priviledges, and beſtowed upon it the Tithes of the Church of *Govan*, *Anno* 1577. Afterwards he ratified all the former Acts made in favour of the Univerſity, and made ſome new Donations, *Anno* 1617.

King *Charles* the Firſt did ratifie all the old priviledges, and beſtowed money for repairing the Fabrick.

King *Charles* the Second, by the advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, gave alſo money for the ſame purpoſe.

Biſhop *William Turnbul*, by whoſe procurement the Popes Bull was obtained, was very liberal to the Colledge, beſtowing upon it both Lands and Revenues; and ſo were ſeveral of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops who ſucceeded him.

The City of *Glaſgow* were alſo Benefactors to the Colledge.

The Ground on which the Colledge ſtands, with a Field adjacent thereunto, was the donation of *James* Lord *Hamilton*.

Since the Reformation, ſundry private men have given conſiderable ſumms of money towards the maintenance of poor Schollars or Burſars; as *William Struthers*, *Zachary Boyd*, *Thomas Crawford*, Miniſters.

Others have beſtowed money for repairing the Fabrick, as *Alexander Boyd*, *Matthew Wilſon*, Miniſters.

James Law, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, was very bountiful to the Colledge;

ledge; for he much augmented the Revenues thereof, and bestowed many choice Books, which are in the Library.

William Earl of *Dundonnald*, *Anno* 1672. gave about 1000 pounds sterling towards the maintenance of the Bursars.

John Snell hath of late bestowed 6000 Merks *Scots* for enriching the Library, and adorning the Fabrick.

The Archbishops of *Glasgow* are perpetual Chancellours of the University. The Rector is chosen once every year. *David Cadyow*, Canon of *Glasgow*, was the first Rector; and *William Elphingston*, Official of *Glasgow*, afterwards Bishop of *Aberdene*, was the first Dean of Faculty.

Principals.

1454. *David Binch* first Principal.

His Successours are not known, because the old Records and Registers of the Colledge were either destroyed or taken away at the Reformation.

1577. *Andrew Melvin.*
1580. *Thomas Smeton.*
1600. *Patrick Sharp.*
1615. *Robert Boyd of Trochrig.*
1622. *John Cameron.*
1626. *John Strang* Doctor of Divinity.
1650. *Robert Ramsay*: he lived but a month after his Instalment.
1653. *Patrick Gillespie.*
1660. *Robert Bailie.*
1662. *Edward Wright*, present Principal.

Professors of Divinity.

The Principals taught Theologie till *Anno* 1640. at which time there was a Salarie settled for maintenance of a Professor of Divinity.

1640. *David Dickson.*
1649. *Robert Bailie.*
1660. *John Young.*
1668. *Gilbert Burnet.*
1674. *David Liddel*, present Professor of Divinity.

There is not a Coat of Arms peculiar to this University, but they use the Arms of the City of *Glasgow*.

Present Professors.

Sir *William Fleming* of *Ferm*, Rector,
Doctor *Matthew Brisbane*, Dean of Faculty.

Edward Wright, Principal or Warden.
David Liddel, Professor of Theologie.
William Blair,
Thomas Nicolſon,
John Tran,
John Boyd, } Professors of Philoſophy.

Learned Men and Writers.

John Sharp, Doctor and Professor of Divinity, a man well learned, and a good Textuary.

John Cameron, Principal, of whom I need ſay no more, but that he was the Great *Cameron*, ſo well known to the World by his excellent Prelections on the New Teſtament. He acquired ſo much fame in *France*, where he was Profeſſor of Divinity in *Saumur*, that King *James* brought him to *Scotland*, hoping that his Learning and Worth would have had ſome effects on the Puritans: but he finding them untractable, went back to *France*, where he lived and died in great eſteem.

Robert Boyd, Principal, was a very excellent perſon, and of conſiderable Learning: he wrote a large Commentary on the *Epheſians*.

John Strang, Doctor of Divinity, Principal, a man of great parts, extraordinary Subtilty, and of a moſt ſolid Reaſon, as appears by his excellent Books *De voluntate Dei in actibus humanis*, and *De Scriptura Sacra*.

David Dickſon, Profeſſor of Divinity, a man wonderfully eſteemed and reverenced for his Piety by the Covenanters, not unlearned: he wrote a Commentary on S. *Matthew*'s Goſpel, on the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles to the *Romans* and *Hebrews*; alſo a Book of Practical Divinity, called *Therapeutica Sacra*, which he wrote in *Latine*.

Robert Bailie, Profeſſor of Divinity, and afterwards Principal, a learned and modeſt man: though he publiſhed ſome very violent Writings, yet thoſe flowed rather from the inſtigation of other perſons, then his own inclinations. He has left a great evidence of his diligence and learning in his *Opus Chronologicum*.

Alexander Nisbet and *James Fergnſon*, two Miniſters much eſteemed, were bred in this Univerſity: they wrote each of them Commentaries on ſome of the Epiſtles.

George Hutchiſon was alſo bred here, who was accounted one of the greateſt Preachers of the Presbyterian party, and was a Learned man: he wrote on the Twelve *Minor Prophets*, on *Job*, and on the Goſpel of of Saint *John*. He died *Anno* 1674.

George Buchanan was a perſon that deſerves a higher Character then I can give him: but it is done to ſuch advantage in the foregoing Hiſtory, that I muſt refer the Reader to it, page 325.

The

The Univerſity of ABERDENE.

IN the Reign of King *Alexander* the Second, *Anno* 121 — there was a *Studium Generale in Collegium Canonicorum*, where there were Profeſſors and Doctors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned men have flouriſhed therein.

King *James* the Fourth, and *William Elphingſton*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, procured from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth the priviledge of an Univerſity in *Aberdene*, *Anno Chriſti* 1494. It is endowed with as ample priviledges as any Univerſity in Chriſtendome; and particularly the Foundation relates to the priviledges of *Paris* and *Bononia*, but hath no reference to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, becauſe of the Wars between *Scotland* and *England* at that time. The priviledges were afterwards confirmed by Pope *Julius* the Second, *Clement* the Seventh, *Leo* the Tenth, and *Paul* the Second; and by the Succeſſours of King *James* the Fourth.

The Biſhop of *Aberdene* is perpetual Chancellour of this Univerſity, and hath power to viſit in his own perſon, and to reform Abuſes: and although he be not a Doctor of Divinity, yet the Foundation gives him power of conferring that Degree.

The Office of Vicechancellour reſides in the Official or Commiſſary of *Aberdene*.

The Rector, who is choſen yearly, with the aſſiſtance of his four Aſſeſſours, is to take notice of Abuſes, *&c.* in the Univerſity, and to make a return thereof to the Chancellour. If one of the Maſters happen to be Rector, then is his power devolved upon the Vice-chancellour.

The Colledge was founded by Biſhop *William Elphingſton*, *Anno* 1500. and was called the *King*'s *Colledge*, becauſe King *James* the Fourth took upon him and his Succeſſors the ſpecial protection of it.

Perſons endowed were,

A Doctor of { Theologie, who was Principal;
the Canon Law;
the Civil Law;
Phyſick;

A Profeſſor of Humanity to teach Grammar;
A Subprincipal to teach Philoſophy;
A Cantor;
A Sacriſt;
Six Students of Divinity;
Three Students of the Laws;
Thirteen Students of Philoſophy;

An

An Organiſt;
Five ſinging Boys, who were Students of Humanity.

Benefactors.

Biſhop *William Elphingſton*, the Founder, built moſt part of the Fabrick, furniſhed the great Steeple with ten Bells, gave many coſtly Ornaments, as Hangings, Books, *&c.*

King *James* the Fourth beſtowed upon the Colledge the Rents of the Hoſpital of *Saint Germains* in *Lothian*, whereof the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Aberluthnot* in *Mernis*, of *Glenmuik* and *Glengairden* in *Mar*, are a part; as alſo the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Slanes* and *Furvie* in *Buchan*.

King *James* the Sixth beſtowed upon it the Rents of the *Carmelite* Friers of *Bamff*, the Chaplainries of *Weſthall* and *Fallorwll*.

King *Charles* the Firſt gave to the Colledge two parts of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*, ſo long as the See ſhould remain vacant, *Anno* 1641. Upon which Donation, eight Burſars more were endowed, and the Univerſity was called the *Caroline* Univerſity.

King *Charles* the Second, by the advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, did beſtow upon it, *Anno* 1672. the Stipends of all thoſe Churches which ſhould happen to be vacant within the Dioceſes of *Aberdene*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, and *Caithneſs*, and that for ſeven years following the date of the Act.

Gawin Dumbar, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, built the South-quarter of the Colledge, and the houſes belonging to the Prebendaries, and did perfect whatſoever Biſhop *Elphingſton* left unfiniſhed.

William Stewart, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, built the Library, Chapter-houſe, Veſtry-houſe, a School, and Chambers for the Chaplains.

Duncan Shearer, Parſon of *Glat*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of Burſars.

Nicolaus Hay, Profeſſor of the Civil Law, and Official of *Aberdene*, gave maintenance to Burſars.

Robert Maitland, Dean of *Aberdene*, procured the annexation of the Deanry to the Colledge, 1579.

Walter Stewart, Principal, procured the annexation of the Rectory of *Methlick* to the Colledge.

Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyis* endowed three Burſars.

James Wat, Rector of *Snaith* in *Yorkſhire*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of a Student of Divinity.

Alexander Reid, Doctor of Phyſick, left in Legacy to the Colledge two hundred pounds of *Engliſh* money: he alſo left his Books to the Library.

John Forbes, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, did purchaſe two houſes, and left the one for the accommodation of his Succeſſors Profeſſours of Divinity, and the other for the uſe of the Cantor.

The

The following persons left their Books to the Library.
Andrew Strachan, Doctor and Professor of Divinity.
George Clerk, a Minister.
Thomas Garden.
George Anderson.
Sir *Francis Gordon.*
Alexander Blackball, Student of Divinity, resident at *London.*
Thomas Merser, Burgess of *Aberdene.*

Principals.

150--. *Hector Boeth*, or *Boyes*, (descended from the *Boeths* of *Panbride* in *Angus*,) born in *Dundee*, and bred up in Letters in the University of *Paris*, was the first Principal. Besides his History of the *Scots*, he wrote the Lives of the Bishops of *Aberdene.*

153--. *William Hay*, Subprincipal, was his Successour.

1552. *John Bisset* continued six years, and resigned his place (because of his infirmity proceeding from long sickness) to

1558. *Alexander Anderson*, Subprincipal, who was also Parson of *Tyrie*, and Vicar of *Kinkell.* This man was a great Schollar, and a subtile Disputant, but no great friend to the Colledge. For the hatred he bare to the Reformed Religion, he alienated some of the Colledge-revenues, destroyed many of its Writings and Evidences, whereby many Lands and other Rents belonging to *Saint Germans* are quite lost; sold the Ornaments, Books, and other Furniture belonging to the Colledge. Commendable he was in one thing; for when some of the Reformers would have taken away the Lead and Bells, *repulit vim ferro.* He was afterwards turned out, and the place conferred upon

1569. *Alexander Arbuthnot*, (Brother to the Baron of *Arbuthnot*,) Parson of *Arbuthnot* and *Logy Buchan*, a modest, learned, and pious Divine.

1584. *Walter Stewart*, Subprincipal, was his Successour, a very hopeful person, taken away in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

1593. Upon his death, *David Rait*, (of the House of *Halgreen* in the *Mernis*,) Subprincipal, was preferred to the place. He continued Principal fourty two years.

1634. To him succeeded *William Leslie*, Doctor of Divinity, Subprincipal, a man of great Learning. In his time, *Anno* 1634. a storm of wind beat down the top of the great Steeple, which afterwards was built more stately, consisting of four Arches supporting a Crown with a Glob and Cross. Principal *Leslie* was for his Loyalty thrust out by the Covenanters, and in his room was elected

1640. *William Guild*, Doctor of Divinity, Minister in *Aberdene*, and one of the Chaplains to King *Charles* the First; a learned and worthy person.

perſon. He built the Tradeſmens Hoſpital in *Aberdene*, left conſiderable Legacies to the poor, and bequeathed his Books to the Library of *Saint Andrews*.

Anno 1649. The General Aſſembly gave a Commiſſion to ſome Miniſters and Lay-Elders to reform the Colledge, and to expel the Malignants.

Perſons thruſt out.

Doctor *William Guild*, Principal;
Alexander Middleton, Subprincipal;
Patrick Gordon, *George Middleton*, } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.

Perſons put in.

The Commiſſioners at that time did not unanimouſly agree whom to put in; and conſidering (Winter drawing near) that the Colledge could not be well governed, unleſs there were a Principal or Subprincipal, therefore they ordered the Subprincipal to continue, till his place were ſupplied by another. Shorly after, the Maſters reſtored the Principal (in deſpite of all oppoſition) to his place. But *Anno* 1651. General *Monk* ſent five Colonels to reform the Colledge; Colonel *Fenwick*, *Moſley*, *Owen*, *Disborough*, and *Smith*: At this Reformation both Principal and Subprincipal were again turned out: *Gilbert Rewle* was ſubſtituted in the room of the latter, and the place of the former was conferred upon

1652. *John Row*, an Independent Miniſter in *Aberdene*, a perſon well ſeen in the *Latine* and *Greek* Languages, and not ill in the *Hebrew*. In his time, *Anno* 1657. was laid the foundation of the New work in the North-Eaſt corner of the Colledge, of ſix ſtories high, conſiſting of twenty four Chambers with Chimneys and Conveniences, a School, and a Bulliard-houſe. The Money that built it was given by the Maſters, and other well diſpoſed perſons, whoſe Names are written in a Regiſter called *Album amicorum Collegii Regii Aberdonienſis*. Mr. *Row* continued Principal till *Anno* 1661.

At which time *William Rait*, Miniſter at *Bricben*, was preferred to the place. He ſtayed only a year, and returned to *Bricben*.

1662. *Alexander Middleton*, Miniſter in *Old Aberdene*, and Subprincipal, of whom before, ſucceeded him.

Profeſſors of Divinity.

The Profeſſor of Divinity was founded by the Biſhop, Synod, and Colledge of *Aberdene*, *Anno* 162--. The firſt Profeſſor was

162--. *John Forbes*, Doctor of Divinity, a moſt pious, peaceable and learned

learned Divine. He continued till the year 163-- and being by the Magistrates of *Aberdene* chosen to be one of the Ministers of the Town, left for his Sucessor

1634. *Andrew Strachan*, Doctor of Divinity, who lived little above a year after his Instalment.

1635. Doctor *Forbes* was chosen Professor again, and continued till for his Loyalty he was thrust out by the Covenanters, *Anno* 1639. Shortly after he went over into *Holland*, where he published his *Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*, and returning home died in his house of *Corse*, *Anno* 165--.

164--. *William Douglas*, Minister at *Furgue*, succeeded Doctor *Forbes*. He died *Anno* 1665.

1673. *Henry Scougal*, Parson of *Achterless*, was after some years vacancy preferred to the place.

The Election of the Rector, Dean of Faculty, Professor of the Oriental Languages, Professors of Philosophy, *Janitor*, &c. is by the major part of the Masters: but the Principal and the rest of the Prebendaries are chosen not only by the major part, but also by four *Procuratores Nationum*. In all the Elections the Foundation gives the Principal one great priviledge: *Volumus enim ut in omnibus hisce Electionibus, Principalis habeat vocem Nominativam, Electivam, & Conclusivam*; which seems to be a Negative voice inherent in him.

If a place be vacant, a Bursar (*Alumnus*) is to be preferred before any other, if he be sufficiently qualified.

If a vacant place be not filled within one month, then it falls to the Chancellour *Jure devoluto*, who presents one for that time.

The *Procuratores Nationum* their having a voice in the Elections, imports the like to be in the Scholars, from whom they derive their power of voting. The Scholars are divided into four Classes, according to the number of the Dioceses or Provinces wherein they live. The Provinces are these.

1. *Provincia Aberdonensis* contains the Shires of *Aberdene* and *Bamff*.

2. *Provincia Moravienſis* includes all those Countries that ly on the north side of the River *Spey*.

3. *Provincia Angusiensis* contains *Angus* and *Mernis*.

4 *Provincia Laudovienſis* comprehends (besides *Lothian*) all the rest of *Scotland*.

The Students of each Province do chuse a Procurator to give up their Vote in the Election.

Every *Michaelmas*, the Masters conveen after the ending of the ten weeks Vacation, and a Probleme is affixed on the Colledge-Gates, inviting young Scholars to come and dispute for a Burse, (which is their main-

tenance at the Colledge.) To theſe are preſcribed Exerciſes or Themes to make, Then *Latine* Authors in Proſe and Verſe to expound: and the firſt four (for ſo many Burſes are void at every Commencement) who are reckoned to be the beſt Scholars, are preferred.

In *October* the Students begin to conveen. They wear a Red or Scarlet Gown with hanging Sleeves; but thoſe who are Burſars, a Black Gown with a Girdle. Their time of continuance at the Univerſity is four years. They are ranked into four Claſſes.

To thoſe of the firſt Claſs is taught the *Greek* Language.

The Students of the ſecond Claſs do learn Logicks and Metaphyſicks.

Thoſe of the third Claſs (who at the years end are Batchelours of Arts) do learn Ethicks and General Phyſicks.

The fourth and higheſt Claſs do compleat their Courſe with Special Phyſicks and Mathematicks.

The time of the Commencement of Maſters of Arts is in *July*; the manner thus.

Before the day appointed, thoſe who are to receive their Degree do publiſh their *Theſes*, inviting all Learned men and Scholars to come and diſpute.

At the day appointed, great preparation is made, the *Candidati* are apparelled in Black, with Black Gowns, and at ten of the Clock all go into the publick School, where the Profeſſor of Philoſophy or Regent, who is to confer the Degree, makes a long Speech (beginning with a Prayer) to the Auditors: which being ended, the Diſputes begin, and continue till four or five of the clock. Then they take a little refreſhment, and ſo return to the Graduation, (or Laureation.)

The Regent doth tender to the *Candidati* the following Oath:

Ego A. B. coram Omniſcio & Omnipotenti Deo, Religionem & Fidem, unicam & ſolam Orthodoxam, in Eccleſia Scoticana palàm propoſitam, profeſſurum me, & ab omnibus Pontificiorum & aliorum quorumcunque Hæreſibus longè abhorrentem, ſpondeo, voveo, juro. Inſuper, Univerſitati huic, almæ Parenti, cui hanc Ingenii culturam debeo, liberaliter relaturum me nutritiam quam potero, eâdem fide ſolenniter promitto. Quòd ſi fidem ſciens & volens fefellero, arcanorum cordis receſſuum Scrutatorem Deum, ultorem & vindicem non recuſo. Ità me adjuvet Deus.

After the Oath one of the *Candidati* aſcends the Desk, and the Regent taking into his hand a Hat or Cap, with theſe following words doth give him his Degree.

Ego eâdem authoritate, quam Summi ac Potentiſſimi Principes Almæ huic Univerſitati ampliſſimam indulſêre, te A.B. in Artibus

tibus Liberalibus, & Disciplinis Philosophicis, Magistrum creo, proclamo, constituo, renuncio: tibique potestatem do, Legendi, Scribendi, omniáque id genus alia committendi, quæ hîc, aut ubivis Gentium, Artium Magistris concedi solet. Et in signum manumissionis tuæ, Caput tuum hoc Pileo (putting the Cap on the Scholars Head) *adorno: quod ut tibi felix faustúmque sit, Deum Optimum Maximum precor. Insuper, Librum hunc tibi apertum trado: ut Ingenii tui aliquod specimen coram celebri hoc cœtu edas, rogo.*

Then the Graduate hath a short Speech to the Auditors, and so the Ceremony is ended with clapping of hands, sounding of Trumpets, shouting, &c. Thus are all the *Candidati* graduated one after another. The same way almost is used in all the Universities of *Scotland*.

Concerning the Graduation of Batchelours and Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, I can give no account.

Present Masters and Professors.

John Menzies, Professor of Divinity in the *Marischal* Colledge of *Aberdene*, Rector.
Doctor *Lewis Gordon*, Dean of Faculty.
Alexander Middleton, Dean of *Aberdene*, Principal.
Henry Scougal, *George Nicolson*, } Professor of {Divinity. the Laws.
Patrick Urquhart, Doctor and Professor of Physick.
Andrew Massie, Subprincipal.
Patrick Gordon, Professor of Humanity, and of the Oriental Languages.
Robert Forbes, *George Middleton*, *John Buchan*, } Professors of Philosophy.
There are also
A Student of Divinity,
Fifteen Bursars of Philosophy,
A Cantor, who is Master of the Musick-School in the Town,
An *Oeconomus*,
A *Janitor*,
A Cook,
A Gardener, and other inferiour Servants.

Learned Men and Writers.

Hector Boeth, Principal, according to the learning of the times he li-

ved in, was very considerable: for whose Character see Page 68. in the foregoing History.

John Leslie, Canonist in the *King*'s Colledge, and Official of *Aberdene*, was a very worthy person, and of great Learning in those days he lived in: he suffered much for his loyalty to his Princess Queen *Mary*.

John Forbes, Doctor and Professor of Divinity. All I shall say to this great man is, that he was one of the best Schollars that ever this Kingdom bred, as will appear to all that ever read his *Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*, which these unhappy Times suffered him not to finish, to the great regret of all learned men. His *Irenicum* does also shew both his learning and moderation. But his piety and devotion was so signal, that his Name will be alwayes remembred there with great honour.

William Guild, Doctor of Divinity, Principal. He wrote Commentaries on several Books of the Old Testament, a Systeme of Divinity, and many Treatises against the Papists. He had a fair Estate, which he left wholly to pious uses.

Arthur Johnston, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, was an excellent Poet.

William Douglas, Professor of Divinity, a man of great industry: he wrote some little Treatises.

There were also thre Brothers descended from a Noble Family, *Duncan*, *Thomas*, and *Gilbert Burnet*, who were bred here, and were in great esteem. The first was a Doctor of Physick, and practised in *Norwich*: he was a learned, holy, and good man. The second was of the same profession, and likewise in great esteem in *Braintrey*, where he practised Physick. The third was a Professor of Philosophy, first at *Basil*, then at *Montauban*; and was in such esteem there, that a National Synod of the Protestants in *France* appointed his Philosophical Writings to be printed at the expence of the Clergy. But he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, only his Book of *Ethicks* was printed. They all three flourished about the year 1630.

George Middleton, Doctor of Physick, was once a Professor of Philosophy here; a man of considerable parts, of good learning, and well skilled in the practice of Physick. He died very lately.

William Gordon, Doctor and Professor of Physick here, was a very worthy person, of great Judgement, and well seen in that Science. He died *Anno* 164–.

James Sandilands, Doctor and Professor of the Laws here, and Official of *Aberdene*, was a Learned man, and a great Civilian. He died *Anno* 164–.

Many other Learned men have been Professors here, besides those who have had their Education in this Colledge.

The

THE *MARISCHAL* Colledge of *Aberdene* was founded by *George Keith* Earl *Marischal*, *Anno* 1593.

Persons endowed were,

A Principal,
Three Professors of Philosophy.
Since that time there have been added,
A Professor of {Divinity, Mathematicks,
A fourth Professor of Philosophy,
Twenty four poor Scholars.

Benefactors.

George Earl *Marischal*, Founder, gave towards the maintenance of the Professors certain Lands lying near *Aberdene*, and at *Bervie* in *Mernis*.

The Town of *Aberdene* built most part of the Edifice.

Thomas Reid left an annual Salary to a Library-keeper.

Bernard Cargill gave a considerable summe of money towards the maintenance of a Professor of Divinity.

Duncan Liddell, Doctor of Physick, left a considerable summ of money towards the maintenance of a Professor of Mathematicks.

Sir *Alexander Irwing* of *Drum* left in Legacy towards the maintenance of poor Schollars, or Bursars, of Philosophy and Divinity, a thousand pounds Sterling money.

King *Charles* the First bestowed on the Colledge the third part of the Rents of the Bishoprick of *Aberdene*; so long as the See should continue vacant, *Anno* 1641.

Alexander Reid, Doctor of Physick, left in Legacy to the Colledge and Grammar-School two hundred pounds of *English* money.

Alexander Rosi, Doctor of Divinity, Minister in *Aberdene*.

William Guild, Doctor of Divinity, Minister in *Aberdene*.

Patrick Dune, Doctor of Physick.

Each of them gave money to maintain Bursars.

Several of the Benefactors left their Books to the Library.

Principals.

1593. *Robert Howy*, first Principal.
159--. *Gilbert Gray*.
160--. *Andrew Aidie*.
161--. *William Forbes*, Doctor of Divinity, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*.

162---

162--. *Patrick Dune*, Doctor of Phyſick.
1639. *William Moir*.
1663. *James Leſlie*, Doctor of Phyſick.

Profeſſors of Divinity.

162--. *Robert Baron*, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, afterwards Biſhop Elect of *Orkney*.
164--. *John Menzies*.

Preſent Profeſſors.

George Meldrum, Miniſter in *Aberdene*, Rector.
James Leſlie, Doctor of Phyſick, Principal.
John Menzies, Profeſſor of Divinity.
Duncan Liddell, Profeſſor of the Mathematicks.
Robert Paterſon, *George Peacock*, *John Farquhar*, *John Paton*, } Profeſſors of Philoſophy.
The Earl of *Mariſchal* is the only Patron of this Colledge.

Learned Mnn and Writers.

William Forbes, Doctor of Divinity, Principal, was a perſon of rare Endowments, vaſt Learning, and a celebrated Preacher. He was the firſt Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, and indeed a moſt holy perſon; of whom all that ever knew him give him this Character, that they never ſaw him but thought his heart was in heaven. He was indeed a fit pattern to all that ſhould come after him.

Robert Baron, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, was a perſon of incomparable worth and learning. He had a clear apprehenſion of things, and a rare faculty of making the hardeſt things to be underſtood. He is well known by his Book *De objectio formali Fidei*, and his Metaphyſicks and other ſmall Treatiſes: there are many other excellent Manuſcripts of his that are not yet publiſhed: and he bare the greateſt ſhare of that famous debate *Anno* 1638. between the Doctors of *Aberdene* and the Covenanters.

Alexander Reid, Doctor of Phyſick, was bred here: he grew very famous in *London*, and left a great part of his Eſtate to pious uſes in and about the places of his Education.

Duncan Liddell, Doctor of Phyſick, was a perſon much eſteemed for his learned Writings, as his Book *De Febribus*, and ſeveral other Books which he wrote.

But

But since I have named some Physicians educated in *Aberdene*, I must not pass over Sir *Alexander Fraser*, his *Majestie's* first Physician, whose great learning and happy practice of Physick, as they have raised him to such esteem and dignity, so his constant loyalty and high generosity do answer that Noble race of the *Frasers* from whom he is descended.

The University of EDINBURGH

WAS founded by King *James* the sixth of blessed memory; for *Anno* 1580. upon the Magistrats of that Citie's supplication and address to him for that effect, he granted to them a Charter under the Great Seal, allowing them the full liberty and priviledge of an University within their Town. But the Foundation was not perfected till *Anno* 1582.

The priviledges of this University are the same with those of any other University in the Kingdom.

The Dignity of Chancellour and Vice-chancellour doth reside in the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh*, who are the only Patrons. I do not find that ever the Dignity was conferred upon any single person.

The Persons founded were

A Principal or Warden,
A Professor of Divinity,
Four Masters or Regents (for so they are called) of Philosophy,
A Professor or Regent of Humanity (*Humanarum literarum*) and Philologie.

Since the first Foundation, the Town hath added a Professor of *Hebrew*, *Anno* 1640. and Doctor *Conradus Otto*, a learned *Jew*, was the first Professor:

And a Professor of Mathematicks, preferring *James Gregory*, Fellow of the Royal Society, to the place, *Anno* 1674.

Benefactors.

King *James* the Sixth, Founder.

The Colledge was built, and the Masters and Bursars are maintained by the publick and private Benevolence of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*.

Some Donations have been by others, but not considerable.

All the Benefactors Names are inserted in the Books of the Town-Council, and in the Register of the Library; and are also drawn in Gold Letters upon several places of the Walls of the Library, together with their

their several Donations; and also at the time of the publick Commencement (which is once every year) they are recited (*viva voce*) in the hearing of all.

The Library was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, *Anno* 1635. since which time it is much increased, both by Donatives from the Citizens, as also from the Scholars, who are more innumber here then in any other Colledge in the Kingdom.

Principals.

1583. *Robert Rollock*, one of the Ministers of the City, who was likewise Professor of Divinity, (for all the Principals here are *Primarii Professores Theologiæ*,) was the first Principal, and Rector of the University.

1600. *Henry Charters.*
1620. *Patrick Sands.*
1622. *Robert Boyd.*
1625. *John Adamson.*
1653. *Robert Leighton*, who was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of *Dumblane.*
1662. *William Colvil.*
1675. *Andrew Cant.*

Professors of Divinity.

162--. *Andrew Ramsay.*
1630. *John Sharp*, Doctor of Divinity.
1650. *David Dickson.*
1664. *William Keith*, Doctor of Divinity.
1675. *Laurence Charters.*

Present Professors.

Andrew Cant, Principal.
Laurence Charters, Professor of Divinity.
Alexander Dickson, *Hebrew* Professor.
James Pillan, *John Wishart*, *John Wood*, *William Paterson*, } Professors of Philosophy.
Gilbert Macmurdo, Professor of Humanity.
William Hendersou, Library-keeper.
No Professor of Mathematicks since Mr. *Gregorie*'s death.

There is no Coat of Arms peculiar to this University; but the Magistrates allow them to use the Arms of the City.

Learned

Learned Men and Writers.

Robert Rollock, Principal, a perſon of great worth and learning. He wrote Commentaries on the *Pſalms* and ſome of the Prophets: ſome Sermons and Pieces of Devotion were alſo publiſhed by him: but of him ſee the former Hiſtory, Page 454.

Henry Charters, Principal, a perſon of great modeſty and humility, and well ſeen in Theological Learning.

Patrick Sands, Doctor of Divinity, Principal, a man very learned in the Mathematicks.

John Adamſon, Principal, a man of great learning, and of very quick parts.

Alexander Henderſon, Rector of the Univerſity, and one of the Miniſters in the City, the greateſt Ring-leader of the Covenanters, and often employed by them in the affairs of Church and State, both in *Scotland* and *England*, was a perſon of great gravity and compoſedneſs, and of conſiderable learning. That debate between his late *Majeſty* and him at *Newcaſtle* 1646. about Church-Government, and the occaſion he then had of knowing that Bleſſed *Martyr*, wrought much upon him, ſo that he went back to *Scotland* much changed in his principles; and it was believed, that if he had lived, he would have been very inſtrumental in the King's ſervice; but he died ſoon after, and was much lamented, being the moſt univerſally-eſteemed man of all the party.

William Colvil, Principal, a man of a very moderate temper. He was depoſed by the Covenanters, and yet he would never accept preferment, though divers Biſhopricks were profered to him. He wrote divers Pieces, which are printed, in *Engliſh*, and *Ethica Chriſtiana* in *Latine*.

William Keith, Doctor and Profeſſor of Divinity, a man of great Learning, who had diligently ſtudied both the Fathers and Schoolmen, and was a great Maſter of Languages, being very well ſkilled in the *Hebrew* and Rabbinical Learning. He was wholly mortified and denied to the world, and led a moſt ſevere and aſcetical kind of life. He died *Anno* 1674.

I forbear to mention thoſe learned Profeſſors in the four Univerſities who are yet alive; and therefore I leave it to thoſe who ſhall follow, to celebrate their fame to poſterity.

CHAP. IV.

Of the GOVERNMENT & LAWS of SCOTLAND.

THE Kingdom of *Scotland* hath been governed by Kings in as long a Succeſſion as any Nation in the World. The King is an abſolute and unaccountable Monarch, as (the Law calls him) *a Free Prince, of a Sovereign Power; having as great Liberties and Prerogatives by the Laws of this Realm, and Priviledge of his Crown and Diademe, as any other King, Prince or Potentate whatſoever.* So that it is delivered as a Maxim in the Heads of our Law, *That all Juriſdiction ſtands and conſiſts in the King's Perſon, by reaſon of His Royal Authority and Crown, and is competent to no Subject, but flows and proceeds from the King having Supreme Juriſdiction, and is given and committed by Him to ſuch Subjects as he pleaſes.*

15. Par. Jac. 6. c. 25.

Title 8. by Sir. John Skeen.

The Crown of *Scotland* deſcends by Inheritance, the Heir female not being excluded; and the undoubted Right to it has been for above three hundred years in the Family of the *Stewarts*, and is now in the Perſon of King *CHARLES* the Second, whom God long preſerve.

Upon the death of a King, the next Heir is preſently King, and the Coronation is only a ſolemn Inſtalment in that which was his Right before. All the difference between our Kings before and after their Coronation is, that they hold only Conventions of Eſtates, but no Parliaments before they are Crowned: of the diſtinction of which an account ſhall be given afterwards.

When a King is Crowned, he ſwears the Oath appointed to be taken at the Coronation, which before the Reformation was no other then the Oath ſet down in the Roman Pontifical to be ſworn by Kings; for there is no proviſion made about it in our Laws: but at the Reformation it was enacted, That all Kings at the time of their Coronation ſhould make their faithful promiſe by Oath, *&c.* which Oath is to be found in that Act, and to it the Reader is referred.

1. Parl. Jac. 6. c. 8. *Anno* 1567.

The

The Prerogatives of the Crown are great; the power of Peace and War, the power of raiſing and arming the Subjects, the power of the Mint, the Nomination of all Officers, both of the State, and of War and Juſtice, (except ſome Sheriffs that are ſuch by Inheritance,) the power of Calling, Adjourning, (Prorogation is not in our Law) and Diſſolving of Parliaments, the giving of Votes of Parliament, the Authority of Laws, the executing of the Law, and the pardoning of offences, are clearly and only in the Crown.

But to theſe, other great Additions have been made in the two Parliaments held ſince His Majeſtie's Reſtauration. For whereas the Supremacy in Eccleſiaſtical affairs was alwayes in the Crown ſince the Reformation; yet in the Reign of King *James* the Sixth the power of the General Aſſembly was raiſed very high by Law, which was the chief foundation of the late Troubles; it being pretended, that it was contrary to Law for the King to introduce any thing into the Church without the conſent of the General Aſſembly. It was therefore enacted in Parliament, *That the External Government and Polity of the Church was wholly in the King's power; and that his Orders ſent to the Privy Councel, and publiſhed by them, about all Eccleſiaſtical matters, Meetings and Perſons, were to be obeyed by the Subjects, any Law or Practice to the contrary notwithſtanding.* So that in all matters that relate to the Church-Government the King's power is abſolute. Act 1. 2. Par. held by the Duke of *Lauderdail.*

The ſecond point is about the *Militia.* By the ancient Laws of *Scotland,* [a] all the Kings Subjects were to aſſiſt him in his Wars. Upon which a great enlargement of the Kings Prerogative was grafted of late by two [b] Acts of Parliament; the Kingdom of *Scotland* offering to the King, *to raiſe and arm Twenty thouſand Foot and Two thouſand Horſe, and to furniſh them with forty dayes Proviſion, to march into any of his Majeſties Dominions of* Scotland, England, *or* Ireland, *for ſuppreſſing any Forein Invaſion, Inteſtine Trouble or Inſurrection, or for any other Service wherein his Majeſties Honour, Authority or Greatneſs may be concerned.* And theſe Forces by another Act, *are to give due Obedience to all ſuch Directions as they ſhall receive from his Majeſties Privy Councel.*

[a] The laws of *Alex.* 2, 1. Par. *Jac.* 2. cap. 57.

[b] 1. Parl. *Car.* 2. 3. Seſſ. Act 25. 2. Par. *Car.* 2. Act. 2.

A third Point is the ordering and diſpoſing of Trade with Forein Nations, [c] and the laying of Reſtraints and Impoſitions upon Forein imported Commodities; which is declared a Prerogative of the Crown.

[c] 1. Parl. *Car.* 2. 3. Seſſ. Act 26.

With theſe Sacred Rights is the Crown of *Scotland* cloathed.

The Kings Revenue conſiſted anciently moſt in the Crown-Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the

Wards and Marriages of the Vaſſals of the Crown. But moſt of theſe have been of late years given away, and moſt of the Tenures of Lands are changed, although there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenue is now raiſed out of the Cuſtomes and Exciſe. The laſt is given to this King for life, but the former is in the Crown for ever. The reſt is raiſed out of what remains of the Crown Lands and the Wards.

The perſons neareſt in bloud to the King are, firſt, all the Iſſue of King *James* and King *Charles*; which are ſo well known to every one, that they need not be repeated. Next to them are all that are deſcended from the Daughter of King *James* the Second, (ſince whom, till the Queen of *Bohemia*, no Collateral Branch ſprung from the Royal Family of whom any Iſſue remains,) who was married to *James* Lord *Hamilton*, and had Iſſue, firſt, *James*, created Earl of *Arran*, whoſe Son was the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*, from whom by two Sons and two Daughters are deſcended the Families of *Hamilton* and *Abercorn*, and the Families of *Huntly* and *Lauderdail*. And by an Act of Parliament, ſigned by all the Three Eſtates, (the Original whereof is yet extant,) in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Duke of *Chaſtelherault*'s Family is declared next the Queen and her Iſſue, the rightful Heir of the Crown. The Siſter of King *James* the Third bare likewiſe to the Lord *Hamilton* a Daughter, married to the Earl of *Lennox*, from whom deſcended the Family of *Lennox*. There is no other Branch of the Royal Family, ſince it was in the Line of the *Stewarts*, except the Earl of *Caſſils* his Family, whoſe Anceſtor, the Lord *Kenneay*, married King *James* the Firſt's Siſter, from which Marriage that Family is deſcended. And ſo much of the Royal Family.

The Chief and Supreme Court is the High Court of Parliament, which is made up of Three Eſtates. The firſt is the Eccleſiaſtical, that of old conſiſted of the Biſhops and Mitered Abbots, but ſince the Reformation conſiſts only of Archbiſhops and Biſhops. The ſecond Eſtate is the Nobility, who were anciently divided into the Greater Barons and the Leſſer, (for every man that holds Lands of the Crown with a Priviledge of holding a Court, much like the Lord of a Manour in *England*, is called a Baron,) and all were oblidged to appear perſonally in Parliament, (for Proxies were never allowed by the Law of *Scotland*,) and give the King Counſel. This proved a very heavy burden to the ſmall Barons, upon which they deſired to be excuſed from their attendance in Parliament: and this was granted to them as a favour in King *James* the Firſt's reign. And though by that Act they might have ſent two or three, or more, to repreſent them from every Shire; yet they made no uſe of that for above 150. years: but King *James* the Sixth, to ballance the Nobility, got them reſtored to that Right;

Parl. 7. c. 101.

Parl 11. *Jac.* 6. c. 113.

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ſo that ever ſince there are two ſent from every Shire, who are Commiſſioners for the Shires. The third Eſtate is the Burroughs, every one of which chuſeth one Commiſſioner; only the City of *Edinburgh*, as the Metropolis, chuſeth two. The Parliament is ſummoned by Proclamation made at the Head-Burrough of every Shire 40. dayes before they meet; upon which the Shires and Burroughs meet about their Elections. Every man that holds Lands of the Crown, that in the Rolls of the Taxation (the ancient Name of Subſidies or Aſſeſſments) are valued at 40. ſhillings *Scottiſh* money of Taxation to the King, which will be in real value about Ten pounds Sterling a year, is an Electour, and may be Elected, ſo he be rightly veſted in the Land, or (according to the *Scottiſh* terms) inſeſt and ſeiſed, and be not at the King's Horn, (that is, under an Outlawry.) The Electours ſubſcribe the Commiſſions they give, and ſo their Commiſſioner is returned: and if there be croſs elections, the Parliament is the only Judge. In the Burroughs the Common Council of the Town makes the Election.

When the day comes in which the Parliament is to be held, the *Regalia*, the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, which are kept in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, are brought down in State to the King's Palace, and are to be carried by three of the ancienteſt Earls that are upon the place, bare-headed, before the King or his Commiſſioner. In the great Court before the King's Palace all the Members of Parliament do mount on Horſeback with Foot-cloaths, *&c.* The Burgeſſes ride firſt, the Commiſſioners of the Shires next, then the Lords, Viſcounts, and Earls, in their Robes, the laſt of whom do carry the *Regalia*, the Lion Herauld, with ſome Heraulds and Purſevants riding before the Honours; laſt of all, when the King is preſent in perſon, rides the Lord Chancellour, bearing the Great Seal: but this is not done before a Commiſſioner. After theſe rides the King or his Commiſſioner, with the High Conſtable (who is by Inheritance the Earl of *Arroll*) on his right hand, with a white Batton in his hand; and the great Mariſchal (who is alſo by Inheritance the Earl *Mariſchal*) on his left hand, with a ſilver Batton in his hand. If the King be preſent in perſon, the Marqueſſes and Dukes ride after the Earls; but if his Commiſſioner only be there, they follow him at ſome diſtance. At the outward Gate of the Parliament-houſe they all alight off their Horſes, and the Earl Mariſchal receives and conducts the King to the inner Gate, where he is received by the High Conſtable, and led into the Houſe where the Parliament is held. The Throne is raiſed ſix ſteps high, with a State over it; and there the King, or the Commiſſioner in his abſence, ſits. And in the firſt ſtep under him, on a Bench, ſits the Lord Chancellour, with other Officers of State on both hands of him. In the next ſtep under theſe ſit the Lords of Seſſion, or Judges. On the right hand of the Throne is the Biſhops Bench, that

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riſes up three ſteps and rows of Benches. On the higheſt the two Archbiſhops ſit, and in the lower ſteps ſit the Biſhops according to the dignity of their Sees. On the left hand of the Throne there is another great Bench of three ſteps and rows of Benches, on which ſit the Nobility according to their precedency. In the middle of the Floor there are two Tables; on the one of them the *Regalia* are laid, and in two great Chairs by them ſit the Conſtable and the Mariſchal, at the other Table ſits the Lord Clerk of Regiſters with his Deputy-Clerks, who are the Clerks of the Parliament. There are alſo Fourms placed on the floor: thoſe on the right ſide are for the Commiſſioners of the Shires, and thoſe on the left hand are for the Commiſſioners of the Burroughs.

When all are placed, the Parliament is ſenced (as the Phraſe is) in the King's Name. Then the King ſpeaks to them, (if he be preſent,) ſitting in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, all ſtanding up bare-headed: but when a Commiſſioner repreſents him, he is in an ordinary Suite, and ſtands and ſpeaks alſo bare-headed, (nor is the Commiſſioner covered but when there is pleading at the Bar, but continues bare-headed, as all the Members are,) and tells them the reaſon for which they are called together; which is enlarged upon by the Lord Chancellour. Then they go about the chuſing of the Lords of the Articles, who are Eight for every State, who have been choſen in different wayes. Sometimes the Biſhops did chuſe the eight Lords of the Nobility, and the Nobility eight for the Biſhops; at other times the Biſhops did chuſe their own eight, and the Nobility their eight: but now it is ſettled by an Act of Parliament, that the King or his Commiſſioner names eight of the Biſhops, the Lords chuſe eight for themſelves: and thoſe fifteen do chuſe eight Commiſſioners for the Shires, and as many Commiſſioners for the Burroughs. Theſe Thirty two are the Committee of Parliament to prepare Matters. When a Bill is drawn by them, it is brought into the Parliament. And anciently all theſe Bills were brought in the laſt day of Parliament, on which the Members ride in the ſame State as they do the firſt day: and the Bills being read, they were put to the Vote of Parliament, and either were approved, or not: and then being approved, were preſented to the King, who by touching them with the Scepter, gave his aſſent to them, which alſo is done by his Commiſſioner in his abſence; if he refuſed to touch them, they were of no force. But of late times matters have been at full length and freely debated in Parliament. They ſit all in one Houſe, and every one anſwers diſtinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in theſe Terms, *I approve*, or *not*: onely thoſe who are not ſatisfied one way or another, ſay, *Non liquet*; which is as great eaſe to thoſe who are conſcientious, and a common refuge to the cunning Politician: the major Vote carries it. No Diſſents or Proteſts are allowed in publick Acts, but are accounted treaſonable: but

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in private Acts, that relate to mens Proprieties and Rights, any one may proteſt for his Intereſt. After all buſineſs is ended, the King or his Commiſſioner makes a Speech to them, and diſſolves them.

A Convention of Eſtates is made up of the ſame Members that conſtitute a Parliament, but can make no Laws; only they can lay Impoſitions on the Subjects; they do not ſit in State, and have been moſt uſed before the Kings were Crowned. The Lord Chancellour is Preſident in both theſe Courts, and the Votes are taken and numbered by the Clerk of Regiſters. And whatever Acts are paſſed in Parliament or Convention, are to be proclaimed ſoon after their Diſſolution, at the publick Mercat-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, by the Lion Herauld, (who is at preſent Sir *Charles Erskine* of *Cambo*,) with a great deal of ſtate and Ceremony; after which they are obligatory on the Subjects. And ſo much for the Parliament and the Three Eſtates, whoſe Authority is ſupreme: and it is Enacted, *that none of the Liedges ſhall preſume to impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Three Eſtates, or to ſeek or procure the Innovation or Diminution of the Power and Authority of the ſame Three Eſtates, or any of them, in time coming, under the pain of Treaſon.* Par. 8. *Jac.* 6. cap. 130.

The Government of the Kingdom being wholly in the Crown, the King adminiſters it by his Officers of State and Privy Council.

The Officers of State are Eight.

The Firſt is the Lord Chancellour, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, and Preſident in all Courts where-ever he is, except in the Exchequer. This Office is now in the perſon of the Right Honourable *John Leſlie* Earl of *Rothes*.

The Second Officer is the Lord High Theſaurer, who governs the Revenue, and preſides in the Exchequer. This Office is now in Commiſſion.

The Third Officer is the Lord Privy Seal, who is at preſent the Marqueſs of *Athol*. Theſe three take place of all the Nobility.

The Fourth Officer is the Lord Secretary, who keeps the Signet, and is a Lord by his Office, and takes place of all his rank. The Office of Secretary is executed by his Grace the Duke of *Lauderdail*.

The Fifth Officer is the Lord Clerk of Regiſters, who has the charge of all the publick Records, Rolls and Regiſters, and names of all the Clerks of Parliament and Seſſion, and the Keepers of the publick Regiſters.

The Sixth Officer is the King's Advocate, who is alſo called the Lord Advo-

Advocate. He is commonly a Judge, except in Cauſes in which the King is concerned; and in thoſe he pleads in the King's Name. The preſent Advocate is Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirlton*.

The Seventh Officer is the Lord Theſaurer Deputy, who is an aſſiſtent to the Lord High Theſaurer, and is a Check upon him, and preſides in the Exchequer in his abſence. This Office is executed by Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton*.

The Eight Officer is the Lord Juſtice Clerk, who aſſiſts the Lord Juſtice General in Crim inal cauſes. The preſent Juſtice Clerk is Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*.

All theſe have the Tit e of Lord, and the precedency of all under Noblemen and their eldeſt Sons.

The Privy Council is chiefly employed about publick Affairs, and judges of Riots and any diſturbance given to the peace of the Kingdom. Anciently the Lords of the Seſſion were the Kings Council, and ſo are ſtill called *The Lords of Council and Seſſion*: but the power of the Privy Council has been moſt raiſed ſince King *James* got the Crown of *England*, , that by reaſon of the Kings neceſſary abſence from *Scotland*, the King hath lodged much of his power with the Privy Council. Lawyers do plead the cauſes of Riots before them; and when ſentence is given, every Privy Councellour gives his Vote, and the major Vote carries it.

Lords of His Majeſtie's *Privy Council.*

John Earl of *Rothes*, Chancellour of the Kingdom, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.
James Lord Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews* his Grace.
John Duke of *Lauderdal* his Grace.
Alexander Lord Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow* his Grace.
James Marqueſs of *Douglas*.
John Marqueſs of *Athol*.
Archibald Earl of *Argile*.
John Earl of *Errol*.
George Earl *Mariſchal*.
William Earl of *Morton*.
Alexander Earl of *Murray*.
Charles Earl of *Mar*.
——— Earl of *Linlithgow*.
John Earl of *Wigton*.
Patrick Earl of *Kingborn*.
Alexander Earl of *Kelley*.
David Earl of *Weems*.
James Earl of *Airley*.
William Earl of *Dundonald*.
George Lord *Roſs*.
Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton*.
Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Stair*.
Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirleton*.
Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*.
Sir *James Fowlis* of *Collington*.
Sir *William Sharp* of *Stainhill*.
Sir *William Scot* of *Ardroſs*.
Sir *George Kinaird* of *Roſſie*.
Sir *John Wachop* of *Niddrie*.
Sir *George Monro* of *Culkairn*.
Lievtenant General *Thomas Dalyell*.

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The Supreme Court of Judicature about the property of the Subject, is called the *Colledge of Justice*, or the *Session*; which was anciently an ambulatory Court, but was settled as it now is by King *James* the fifth, *Anno Christi* 1532. to consist of fourteen, who are called *Senatours of the Colledge of Justice*, or *Lords of Council and Session*, and a President; to whom are added the Lord Chancellour, and four extraordinary Lords, who are of the chief Nobility. The extraordinary Lords have no Sallary, and are not oblidged to attendance; but when they come, they have a Vote. This Court sits from the first of *June* till the last of *July*, and from the first of *November* till *Christmas*-Eve, and from the first of *January* till the last of *February*: they sit from 9 a clock in the morning till 12, all the days of the Week except Sunday and Monday. There is an Outer House, and an Inner. In the Outer there is a *Bench* where one of the Senators sits a Week, (and all of them except the President have their turns in it,) who hears all Causes originally; and where the Case is clear, he gives Sentence: But if it be difficult, or if either party desires it, he reports it to the rest of the Senatours; who either send out their Answer by him, or if it be very intricate, and the parties or either of them desire it, do appoint it to be heard before themselves. This is a Court of great dispatch. But besides the Judge on the Bench, there is a Side-Bar, to which one of the Judges comes out weekly by turns, as in the former, and receives and answers all Petitions and Bills. The Inner House, where all the rest of the Senatours sit, is a Court of great State and Order. The Senatours sit in a semicircle in Robes: under them sit their Clerks, who write the most material heads of all that is pleaded at the Bar, where the Pleadings are long and very learned. When the Senatours have (after all the parties are removed) reconsidered their Arguments, they give their Sentence, and the major Vote carries it. Their final sentence determines the business, there lying no Appeal from them, (only the Parliament, as the Supreme Court, may review and repeal their sentence:) and they are called *Decreets*, from the Latine *Decreta*.

Senatours of the Colledge of Justice.

Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Stair*, President.
Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirleton*.
Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*.
Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton*.
Sir *James Fowlis* of *Collingtoun*.
Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd*.
Sir *David Nevoy* of *Nevoy*.
Sir *Peter Wedderburn* of *Gosford*.
Sir *John Baird* of *Newbyth*.
Sir *John Lockhart* of *Castlehill*.
Sir *Richard Maitland* of *Pitrichie*.
Sir *David Balfour* of *Ferret*.
Sir *Thomas Murray*.
Sir *James Fowlis* of ———
Sir *David Falconer* of *Newton*.

The Law of *Scotland* is made up of the Municipal and Civil Laws. The Municipal consists either of Acts of Parliaments, or of the Customs and Practicks of the Colledge of Justice, which are held of no less force then Acts of Parliament: and where neither of these contradicts the Civil Law, the *Roman* Law is of force. This makes our Lawyers generally great Civilians; for they go either to *Leiden*, *Poitiers*, or *Bourges*, and study the Civil Law, in which some are learned to a high degree.

The Law of *Scotland* is easie and regular, by reason of our Registers, which are so full, that Titles are much more easily cleared here then can be done where those Registers are not: which may appear from the following instances.

No man can give a Right to any Estate but by his being seised of it, which is done by the delivery of Earth and Stone; upon which an Instrument is formed called a *Safine*, and this must be registred within 60 days, otherwise it is of no force: by which means all secret conveyances are cut off: for if no Safine be passed upon them, or if these be not put in the publick Registers, (which every one may search) the conveyance is of no force.

All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick Registers; and they being registred, without any farther action, by a charge of six days the Debitor must make payment, otherwise Writs called *Letters of Horning*, *Caption* and *Poynding*, are given out; by the first of which the party is under Outlawry and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his personal Estate; and if he continues a year under it, the Liferent of his real Estate: in which the Creditor is to be preferred for his interest, the rest goes into the Exchequer. By the Letters of Caption the party is seised on, and put in prison: nor is his house a place of security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of Poynding the Debitor's Goods may be distrained, wher-ever they can be found.

A third Instance, to which I shall add no more, is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debitor, called *Letters of Inhibition*, by which he can make no Disposition of Goods or Estate, till the party be satisfied; and all is null that he does after that, if these Letters be returned and registred within 21 days after they are served, otherwise they have no force.

The next Supreme Court is the *Justice Court*, where all Crimes are tried. It consisted anciently of a Lord Justice General, and a Lord Justice Clerk, who was his Assistant. The Earls of *Argile* had this Office by Inheritance: but King *Charles* the First agreed with the Earl of *Argile*, and gave him the hereditary Justiciarship in the *High-lands*, for which he laid down his Pretentions to the other. The Justice General is not bound to serve in person, but might do it by Deputies, and he commonly named two: but the Parliament changed this *Anno* 1669. and appointed

appointed four of the Judges to ſit in this Court with the Lord Juſtice General and the Lord Juſtice Clerk. All Trials for Life are in this Court, which ſits every Friday in the time of Seſſion in the afternoon. Here all the Subjects, Peers as well as Commons, are tried: nor is there any difference between the Trial of a Peer and of a Commoner, but that the greater part of the Peers Jury (called by the *Scotiſh* Law an *Aſſize*) muſt be Peers. Fifteen make a Jury. The Fore-man, who is called the *Chancellour of the Aſſize*, gathers and reports their Votes: the major Vote determines the matter. The preſent Juſtice General is the Earl of *Murray*.

The next Supreme Court is the *Exchequer*. That conſiſts of the Lord Treaſurer, (or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, when it is in Commiſſion,) the Lord Treaſurer Deputy, and ſome Aſſiſtents, called the *Lords of Exchequer*, who have little power, the Lord Treaſurer and the Lord Treaſurer Deputy carrying all matters in it as they pleaſe. Here all the King's Grants, Penſions, Gifts of Wards, Letters Patents, and ſuch like, are to be paſſed.

And theſe are the Supreme Civil Courts.

The Seat of thoſe Courts is *Edinburgh*, which has been long the chief Seat of the Government: and though the making of Circuits for giving Juſtice has been oft begun; yet the charge it puts the Countrey to is found a greater inconveniency, then their bringing up all ther Affairs to *Edinburgh*.

Next to theſe Supreme Courts there are other inferiour Courts. And,

Firſt, there are many Regalities in the Kingdom, where the Lord of the Regality has a Royal Juriſdiction within his grounds, and power of Life and death, beſides many other great Immunities and Priviledges. This began chiefly in Church-Lands; for all the Biſhops and moſt of the Abbots had theſe Regalities granted them: ſome of the ancient and great Peers likewiſe got the ſame power beſtowed on them, but many more have lately got their Lands erected into Regalities.

The Judge is called the *Bailif of the Regality*, who ſits as often as there is cauſe. Moſt of the Bailifs of the Biſhops are ſo by inheritance; for theſe were given by the King, ſince a Church-man cannot give a Commiſſion *in Cauſa Sanguinis*.

There are alſo in all the Shires of *Scotland* Sheriffs, who are the Judges in all matters of *Meum* and *Tuum*, in Thefts, and in all leſſer Crimes, as likewiſe in Murthers, if the Murtherer be taken in hot blood, as they call it, when the perſon is newly ſlain. But though there lies no Appeal in any Court in this Kingdom, yet there is ſomewhat equivalent to it; for the Supream Courts by a Writ called an *Advocation* may

take any Cauſe out of the hands of inferiour Judges, and order it to be brought before themſelves.

Moſt of the Sheriffs were anciently ſuch by Inheritance: and it being in this Kingdom no matter of charge, but of profit, it gave the Hereditary Sheriffs ſo great a power in their Shires, that our Kings of late have thought fit to agree with many of theſe Sheriffs for their Rights, by which it comes to paſs that divers of them are now in the King's gift. The Sheriffs may either ſit and give Judgement themſelves, or do it by a Deputy; which they moſt commonly do, except in ſome greater caſes.

SHIRES *or* COUNTIES *of* SCOTLAND, *and their* SHERIFFS.

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
The Shire of *Edinburgh* containeth *Middle Lothian.*	Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton.*
The Shire of *Berwick* containeth *Mers.*	The Earl of *Hume.*
The Shire of *Peebles* containeth *Tweddail.*	The Earl of *Tweeddail.*
The Shire of *Selkirk* containeth the Forreſt of *Etrick.*	
The Shire of *Roxburgh* containeth *Teviotdail, Liddiſdail, Eſkdail, Ewsdail,* &c.	Duke of *Buckcleugh.*
The Shire of *Dumfreis* containeth *Nithiſdail,* and *Annandail.*	Earl of *Queensberry.*
The Shire of *Wigton* containeth the Weſt part of *Galloway.*	Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw.*
The Shire of *Air* containeth *Kyle, Carrick,* and *Cunninghame.*	Earl of *Dumfreis.*
The Shire of *Renfrew* containeth the Barony of *Renfrew.*	Earl of *Eglinton.*
The Shire of *Lanerk* containeth *Clidiſdail.*	Duke of *Hamilton.*
The Shire of *Dumbritton* containeth *Lennox.*	Duke of *Lennox.*
The Shire of *Bute* containeth the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran,* &c.	Sir *James Stewart* of [illegible]
The Shire of *Inneraray* containeth *Argile Lorn, Kintyre,* the moſt part of the weſt	Earl of *Argile.*

Iſles,

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
Isles, as *Ila*, *Jura*, *Mull*, *Wyist*, *Terife*, *Coll*, *Lismore*, &c.	
The Shire of *Perth* containeth *Athol*, *Goury*, *Glenshee*, *Strath-Ardel*, *Braid Albain*, *Rainach*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenurqhuay*, *Stormont*, *Menteith*, and *Strath-Fern*.	Marques of *Athol*.
The Shire of *Striviling* lieth on both sides of the River *Forth*.	Earl of *Mar*.
The Shire of *Linlithgow* containeth *West Lothian*.	Earl of *Calendar*.
The Shire of *Clackmannan* containeth a smal part of *Fife* lying on the River *Forth* towards *Striviling*.	Sir *David Bruce* of *Clackmannan*.
The Shire of *Kinross* containeth so much of *Fife* as lieth between *Loch-Levin* and the *Ochell* Hills.	Earl of *Morton*.
The Shire of *Cowper* containeth the rest of *Fife*.	Earl of *Rothes*.
The Shire of *Forfar* containeth *Angus* with its pertinents, as *Glen-Ila*, *Glen-Esk*, *Glen-Prosfin*, &c.	Earl of *South-Esk*.
The Shire of *Kincairden* containeth *Mernis*.	Earl *Marischal*.
The Shire of *Aberdene* containeth *Mar* with its pertinents, as *Birse*, *Glen-Tanner*, *Glen-Muik*, *Strath-Dee*, *Strath-Don*, *Bray* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Forumarten*, *Gareoch*, and *Strathbogieland*.	Earl of *Dumfermline*.
The Shire of *Bamff* containeth a small part of *Buchan*, *Strath-Dovern*, *Boyn*, *Enzie*, *Strath-Avin* and *Balveny*.	Sir *James Baird* of *Auchmedden*.
The Shire of *Elgin* containeth the Eastern part of *Murray*.	*Robert Dunbar* of Kentfeild
The Shire of *Nairn* containeth the west part of *Murray*.	
The Shire of *Innernes* containeth *Badenoch*, *Lochabyr*, and the south part of *Ross*.	Earl of *Murray*.
The Shire of *Cromarty* containeth a small part of *Ross* lying on the south side of *Cromarty* Firth.	Sir *John Urquhart* of *Cromarty*.
The Shire of *Taine* containeth the rest of	Earl of *Seaforth*.

Ross,

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
Roſs, with the Iſles of *Sky*, *Lewes*, and *Harrigh*.	
The Shire of *Dornoch* containeth *Sutherland*, and *Strath-Navern*.	Earl of *Sutherland*.
The Shire of *Weik* containeth *Caithneſs*.	Earl of *Caithnes*.
The Shire of *Orkney* containeth all the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.	
The Conſtabulary of *Hadington* containeth *Eaſt Lothian*, and *Lauderdail*.	Duke of *Lauderdail*,

STEWARTRIES.	STEWARDS.
Strath-Jern.	Earl of *Perth*.
Menteith.	Earl of *Menteith*.
Annandail.	Earl of *Annandail*.
Kirkubright containeth the eaſt part of *Galloway*.	Earl of *Nithſdail*.

BAILIARIES.	BAILIFFS.
Kile.	
Carrict.	Earl of *Caſſils*.
Cunningbame.	Earl of *Eglington*.

Beſides theſe, every man that holds a Barony of the King has a Baron Court, in which leſſer matters are alſo judged, and they may Fine and Diſtrain. Anciently theſe Baron-Courts might judge of life and death; but that is not now of uſe.

For all the other particulars that relate to the Regalities, Superiorities, and other things of the Laws of *Scotland*, ſuch as are curious may find full ſatisfaction in that moſt learned Work of *Craigs de Jure Feudali*, written in *Latine*, and Printed at *Edinburgh* in *Folio*.

The Military Government in *Scotland* in every County is not lodged in one perſon, but the Regiments of Foot are commanded by Colonels, and the Troops of Horſe by Captains, named by the King, without any dependence upon one Lord Lieutenant: nor are there Deputy-Lieutenants, but the Lieutenant-Colonels and other Officers are named by the King, as is uſual in an Army.

The Court of Admiralty ſits in *Leith*, the chief Sea-port of this Kingdom; but has not much buſineſs, except in times of War to judge of Prizes. The preſent High Admiral is His Royal Highneſs, *James* Duke of *York*.

The

The Burroughs of *Scotland* are of three ſorts; either Royal Burghs, Burghs of Regality, or Burghs of Barony. The former have Commiſſioners in Parliament, and beſides are a State apart, for they meet yearly in a Convention called the *Convention of Burroughs*, to which a Commiſſioner comes from every one of them. There they make Laws for themſelves about Trade, and other things relating to their Corporations. They hold theſe Meetings in a Circuit around the chief, or, as they call them, *the Head Burghs*: and at the end of one Convention, they name the time and place for the next.

In theſe Burghs there is a Provoſt, who has the chief Power; and there are four Bailiffs that are next to him in the Government: there is alſo a Dean of Gild, who is the chief Judge among the Merchants, likewiſe a Treaſurer, and a Common Council; the one half of which is choſen yearly by the Merchants, the other half by the Tradeſmen; who have likewiſe a Court of their own, in which there is one from every Trade, who is called the *Deacon* of the Trade, and a *Deacon Conveener*, who is their Preſident, and calls a Meeting of them when he pleaſes. Thoſe Deacons are choſen yearly by all the Free-men of their Trade, and have a little Juriſdiction over them. There are in moſt Burghs great Animoſities and Factions between the Merchants and Tradesmen.

The Burghs of Regality are the Towns where theſe Lords hold their Courts. The chief Magiſtrates are named by the Lord, the reſt they chuſe themſelves. They have alſo great Freedoms, little inferiour to the Royal Burghs; only they have no Commiſſioners in Parliament.

The Burghs of Barony are Mercat-Towns, where the Lord of the Batony names ſome of their Magiſtrates, and the Corporations chuſes the reſt. In all theſe Burghs the Magiſtracy is no matter of burthen nor charge, but of Power and Advantage; from whence ariſe great Factions almoſt in them all.

A Catalogue of the Free CORPORATIONS or Royal BURGHS in SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh,
Linlithgow,
Hadington,
North-Berwick,
Dumbar,
} in Lothian.

Saint Andrews,
Cowper,
Dumfermline,
Kirkaldy,
Crail,
Anſtruther,
Pittenweem,
Dyſert,
Earles-ferry,
Kinghorn,
Burnt-Iſland,
Culroſs,
Clackmannan,
Queens-ferry,
} in Fife.

Dundee,
Montroſs,
Forfar,
Brichen,
} in Angus.

Arbroath,

Kirkubright,
Wigton,
Whithorn,
Stranraver,
} in Galloway.

Glaſgow,
Lanerk,
} in Clidiſdail

Elgin,
Nairn,
Forres,
} in Murray.

Ranfrew,
Paſley,
} in Ranfrewſhire.

Ruglen,

Aberdene,
Kintor,
} in Mar.

Bamff,
Cullen,
} in Boyn.

Innerneſs,
Tayne,
} in Roſs.

Air in Kyle.
Irwing, in Cunninghame.
Rothſay, in Bute.
Dumbarton, in Lennox.
Innerara, in Argile.
Jedburgh, in Teviotdale.
Peeblis, in Tweedail.
Selkirk, in Forreſterſhire.
Striviling, upon Forth.
Dumblane, in Menteith.
Inuerkeithing, in Fife.
Dornoch, in Sutherland.
Annand, in Annandail.
Dumfreis, Sanquhar, } in Nithiſdail.
Bervie, in Mernis.
Innerowrie, in Gareoch.

The

The People of *Scotland* are naturally candid and honeſt, ſtout and reſolute, which makes them ſo much valued beyond Seas, the only School of War to them ſince the happy Conjunction of this Iſland under one King. They naturally love their King.

The Nobility have great Power, chiefly in the *High-lands*, where their Families (commonly called *Clanues*) depend abſolutely upon the head of the Name, whom they commonly call their *Chief*. But the great Power of the Nobility of late years is much abated, yet they are ſtill very conſiderable.

The Property of the Subject is fully ſecured by Law: and though the King has great Prerogatives, yet the People have alſo great Liberties and Freedoms.

The COMMISSIONERS *that have repreſented our* KINGS *ſince* K. JAMES *was ſettled on the Throne of* England *were as follows.*

KING *JAMES* the VI.

John Grahame, Earl of *Montroſs*, Commiſſioner, 1604.
George Hume, Earl of *Dumbar*, Commiſſioner, 1606.
George Keith, Earl *Mariſchal*, Commiſsioner, 1609.
Alexander Seaton, Earl of *Dumfermline*, Commiſsioner, 1612.
James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Commiſsioner, 1621.

Anno 1625. KING *CHARLES* the I. Crowned *Anno* 1633.

James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Commiſsioner, 1638.
John Stewart, Earl of *Traquair*, Commiſsioner, 1639.
James Grahame, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, Governour, 1644.

Anno 1649. KING *CHARLES* the II. Crowned *Anno* 1651.

John Middleton, Earl of *Middleton*, Commiſsioner, 1660.
John Leſlie, Earl of *Rothes*, Commiſsioner, 1663.
John Maitland, Duke of *Lauderdail*, Commiſsioner, 1669.

A Catalogue of the CHANCELLOURS of the Kingdom, since the year 1198. collected out of Histories.

1198. *William Malvoisin*, Bishop of *Glasgow*.
1230. *William de Bosco*, Bishop of *Dumblane*.
1226. *Matthew Kinninmouth*, Bishop of *Aberdene*.
1239. *William Babington*, Bishop *Glasgow*.
1247. ——— Abbot of ———
1248. *Richard of Innerkeithing*, Bishop of *Dumblane*.
1259. *Gamelinus*, Bishop of *Saint Andrews*.
1273. *William Wishart*, Bishop of *Glasgow*.
1280. *William Fraser*, Bishop of *Saint Andrews*.
1298. *Maurice*, Bishop of the Isles.
1393. *Adam*, Bishop of *Bricben*.
1372. *Patrick*, Bishop of *Bricben*.
1380. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1390. *Gilbert Grimlaw*, Bishop of *Aberdene*.
1409. *William Lawder*, Bishop of *Glasgow*.
1434. *John* Bishop of *Bricben*.
1436. Sir *William Creighton* of *creighton*.
1444. *James Bruce*, Bishop of *Dunkeld*.
1448. *Patrick Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1453. *William Sinclare*, Earl of *Orkney*.
1463. *George Shorswood*, Bishop of *Bricben*.
1474. *John Lang*, Bishop of *Glasgow*.
1476. *Andrew Stewart*, Lord *Evandail*.
1484. *William Elphingston*, Bishop of *Aberdene*.
1494. *Archibald Dowglas*, Earl of *Angus*.
1497. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie*.
1502. *James Stewart*, Archbishop of *Saint Andrews*.
1512. *Alexander Stewart*, Archbishop of *Saint Andrews*.
1518. *James Beaton*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*.
1526. *Gawin Dumbar*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*.
1534. *William Stewart*, Bishop of *Aberdene*.
1539. Cardinal *David Beaton*, Archbishop of *Saint Andrews*.
1561. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie*.
1563. *James Dowglas*, Earl of *Morton*.
1567. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie*.
1570. *James Dowglas*, Earl of *Morton* again.
1572. *Archibald Campbel*, Earl of *Argile*.
1575. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1578. *John Stewart*, Earl of *Athol*.
1579. *Coline Campbel*, Earl of *Argile*.
1584. *James Stewart*, Earl of *Arran*.

1591

1591. *John Maitland*, Lord *Thirlestane.*
1598. *John Grahame*, Earl of *Montrose.*
1604. *Alexander Seaton*, Earl of *Dumfermling.*
1622. *George Hay*, Earl of *Kinnoul.*
1635. *John Spotiswood*, Archbishop of *Saint Andrews.*
1641. *John Campbel*, Earl of *Loudoun.*
1660. *William Cunningbame*, Earl of *Glencairn.*
1665. *John Leslie*, Earl of *Rothes*, present Lord High Chancellour of *Scotland*, 1676.

Writers of the Scotish *History.*

Cornelius Hibernicus.

Veremundus, a *Spaniard*, Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*, wrote the History of the Nation from its original till the reign of King *Malcolme* the Third.

Ioannes à Campo Bello, or *Campbell.*

Turgot, Prior of *Durham*, and Bishop of *Saint Andrews*, wrote the lives of King *Malcom Canmoir* and of his Queen *Margaret.*

Liber Sconæ, a Chronicle written by the *Monks* of *Scoon.*

Liber Paſletenſis, the Black Book of *Paſlay*, a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Paſlay.*

Liber Pluſcartenſis, a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Pluſcardy.*

One *Blind Hary* wrote the History of Sir *William Wallace* in *Scotiſh* Meeter.

John Barbour, Archdeacon of *Aberdene*, did write the Life of King *Robert Bruce* in *Scotiſh* Meeter.

John Major, Provoſt of *Saint Salvator's* Colledge in *Saint Andrews*, wrote the History of the Nation.

William Elphingſton, Bishop of *Aberdene*, wrote a Treatise of the *Scotiſh* Antiquities.

Hector Boeth, or *Boyes*, Principal of the King's Colledge of *Aberdene*, wrote the History of the Nation till the Reign of King *James* the First; continued till the Reign of King *James* the Sixth by *John Ferrerius* a *Piemontoiſe*, a Monk of *Pluſcardy.*

John Balendene, Archdeacon of *Murray* did translate *Boyes* History into *Engliſh.*

George Buchanan, Schoolmaster to King *James* the Sixth, wrote the History of the Nation till the year 1572.

Robert Johnſtoun wrote a continuation of the *Scotiſh* History from the year 1572. to the year 1628. in *Latine*, *Follio.*

John Leſlie, Bishop of *Roſs*, wrote the History of the Nation till the year 158--.

Raphael Holinſhed, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the Reign of King *James* the Sixth, continued by *Francis Thin.*

William Cambden wrote a Deſcription of the Kingdom.

John Dempſter wrote an Introduction to the *Scotiſh Hiſtory.*

David Chalmer wrote a Treatiſe of the *Scotiſh* Saints.

David Hume of *Godscroft* did write the Hiſtory of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus.*

William Drummond of *Hawthorden*, did write the Lives of the Five King *Jameſes.*

William Sanderſon wrote the Lives of Queen *Mary*, King *James* the Sixth, and King *Charles* the Firſt.

John Spotiſwood, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*, did write the Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland*, from the firſt Plantation of the Chriſtian Faith therein, till the death of King *James.*

George Wiſhart, Doctor of Divinity, did write the Actions of *James* Marqueſs of *Montroſe.*

Robert Gordon of *Stralogh* did write the *Theatrum Scotiæ*, being a Deſcription of the whole Kingdom, with the Mapps of every particular Countrey, Printed by *John Janſon Bleau* at *Amſterdam*; a very excellent Work. The Mercenary Printer did him a double injury. Firſt, in printing with his Book, *Buchanan's* ſeditious Pamphlet *de Jure Regni apud Scotos*; it being ſufficiently known that the Author was of no ſuch Principles but alwayes loyal. Then, in Dedicating that Work to the Uſurper *O. Cromwell*; whereas the Author ſent over to the Printer, a Dedication of his Book to his moſt *Sacred Majeſty*, at that time Prince of *Wales*: and the Copy of that Dedication, written with his own hand, is yet in the cuſtody of his Son, the Reverend *James Gordon*, Parſon of *Rothimay.* Thus much I thought fit to ſay in vindication of that worthy Gentleman, who was one of the moſt learned perſons of the Age he lived in.

Dempſter, in his *Apparatus* to the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory, has promiſed a great many things to the World which he never performed: ſome have thought that he only amuſed people by the undertaking he mentions in that Book: Others believe that he knew of a great many *Scotiſh* Manuſcripts beyond Seas, which were carried thither by Monks and Friers at the Reformation. In moſt Religious houſes there was a Chronicle written of the times, divers of which I have ſeen, that yet remain in *Scotland*, ſome written in rithme, *Engliſh* and *Latine*, ſome in proſe: but there cannot be much made out of them, they being full of Legends and idle ſtories. There are beſides, very conſiderable Manuſcripts in *Scotland*, that relate to private Families; but give an account of ſeveral publick Tranſactions: as, the Hiſtory of the Family of the *Drummonds*, the *Gordons*, &c. But for a publick Hiſtory of the Kingdom, there is little more to be expected of paſt times, then what hath been already publiſhed: for as

when

when *Edward* the First conquered *Scotland*, he carried the Records and Registers of that Kingdom with him to *London*; so in the late Invasion, *Cromwel* thought it a very valuable pledge of the *Scotish* Nation to send up the Tower of *London*, all the publick Records, Rolls, and Registers of the Kingdom, which lay there till His MAJESTY's happy Restauration: after which, by the KING's Orders, they were sent down by Sea, to be laid up in the Castle of *Edinburgh*; but the Ship that was loaded with them was cast away near the Holy Island. So they were all irrecoverably sunk and lost: Therefore we must rely upon the credit of our ancient Historians, since there are no means left to correct them by.

A compleat Catalogue of the BISHOPS and ARCH-BISHOPS succeeding each other in their several SEES.

Bishops in *SCOTLAND* before its division into Dioceses.

277. 1. *Amphibalus*
370. 2. *Regulus*
450. 3. *Ninian*
460. 4. *Paladius*
490. 5. *Hildebert*
606. 6. *Columba*
520. 7. *Servanus*
650. 8. *Colman*
669. 9. *Adamannus*
689. 10. *Wiro*
681. 11. *Plechelmus*
700. 12. *Bonifacius*
700. 13. *Macharius*
700. 14. *Glacianus*
700. 15. *Gervadius*
496. 16. *Tervanus.*
600. *Thomianus*, *Chromonus*, *Dagamus*, *Bathanus* } Bishops

Bishops

Bishops and Archbishops of *SAINT ANDREWS.*

840. 1. *Adrian*
872. 2. *Kellach*
896. 3. *Malisius*
904. 4. *Kellach* 2d.
939. 5. *Malmore*
6. *Malisius* 2d.
7. *Alwinus*
8. *Maldwin*
970. 9. *Tuthaldus*
10. *Fothadus*
1010. 11. *Gregorius*
12. *Edmundus*
1063. 13. *Turgot*
1098. 14. *Godricus*
1110. 15. *Eadmerus*
1114. 16. *Robert*
1159. 17. *Arnold*
1161. 18. *Richard*
1178. 19. *Hugo*
1188. 20. *Roger* *
1202. 21. *William Malvoisin*, Lord Chancellour.
1231. 22. *David Benham*
1251. 23. *Abel*
1253. 24. *Gamelinus*, Lord Chancellour.
1274. 25. *William Wishart*
1280. 26. *William Frazer*, Lord Chancell.
1300. 27. *William Lamberton*
1328. 28. *James Bane*
1332. 29. *William Landels*
1385. 30. *Stephen*
1386. 31. *Walter Trail*
1401. Vacat Sedes annis 13
1409. 32. *Henry Wardlaw*
1444. 33. *James Kennedy* *
1466. 34. *Patrick Grahame*, first Archbishop*
1478. 35. *William Shevez*
1497. 36. *James Stewart* *
1503. 37. *Alexr. Stewart* *
1513. 38. *Andrew Forman*
1522. 39. *James Beaton*, L. Chancellour.
1539. 40. *David Beatoun*, Cardinal and L. Chancellour.
1545. 41. *John Hamilton*
1572. 42. *John Douglas*
1575. 43. *Patrick Adamson*.
1591. Vacat Sedes annis 15.
1606. 44. *George Gladstanes*
1615. 45. *John Spotiswood*, Lord Chancell.
1639. Vacat Sedes annis 23.
1662. 46. *James Sharp*.

Bishops

Bishops of *DUNKELD.*

1130.1. *Gregorius*
1172.2. *Richard*
1176.3. *Cormacus*
1180.4. *Walder de Bidden*
1186.5. *John Scot*
1206.6. *Richard Provand*
1213.7. *John Leiceſter* *
1217.8. *Hugo de Sigillo*
1226.9. *Matthem*, Lord Chancellour.
1236.10. *Galfride Liverance*
1249.11. *Richard*
1250.12. *Richard* of *Innerkething*, Lord Chancellour.
1272.13. *Robert Sutevile*
1300.14. *Matthew*
1312.15. *William Sinclare*
1338.16. *Duncan*
1364.17. *Michael* of *Monimusk*
1376.18. *John Peeblis*
1396.19. *Robert Carden*
1436.20. *Donald Macknaughtan*
1437.21. *James Kennedy* *
1439.22. *Alexander Lawder*
1441.23. *James Bruce*, L. Chancellour.
1447.24. *John Ralſton*
1450.25. *Thomas Lawder*
1476.26. *James Levington*
1484.27. *George Brown*
1514.28. *Gawan Dowglas* *
1522.29. *George Creighton*
1572.30. *Robert Creighton*
1572.31. *James Patton*
1603.32. *Peter*
1607.33. *James Nicolſon*
34. *Alexander Lindſay*
1662.35. *George Haliburton*
1665.36. *Henry Guthry*

Bishops of *ABERDENE.*

1010. 1. *Beanus*
1040. 2. *Bornotius*
1082. 3. *Cormachus*
1121. 4. *Nectanus*
1154. 5. *Edward*
1163. 6. *Matthew Kinninmouth*
1197. 7. *John*
1206. 8. *Adam*
1227. 9. *Matthew*, Lord Chancellour.
1228.10. *Gilbert Striviling*
1239.11. *Radolph*

1246

1246.12. *Peter Ramſay*
1256.13. *Richard Pottock*
1269.14. *Hugh Benham*
1281.15. *Henry Cheen**
1329.16. *Alexander Kininmouth*
1341.17. *William Deyn*
1351.18. *John Rait*
1357.19. *Alexander Kininmouth*
1380.20. *Adam Cunninghame*
1390.21. *Gilbert Greinlaw*, Lord Chancell.
1424.22. *Henry Leighton*
1441.23. *Ingram Lindſay*
1457.24. *Thomas Spence*
1480.25. *Robert Blaccader*
1484.26. *William Elphingſton*, Lord Chancellour
1514.27. *Alexander Gordon*
1518.28. *Gawan Dumbar*
1532.29. *William Stewart*, Lord Chancell.
1646.30. *William Gordon*
1579.31. *David Cunninghame*
1603.32. *Peter Blackburn*
1615.33. *Alexander Forbes*
1618.34. *Patrick Forbes*
1635.35. *Adam Ballanden*
1662.36. *David Mitchel*
1663.37. *Alexander Burnet*
1664.38. *Patrick Stongal.*

Biſhops of *MURRAY.*

1150. 1. *William*
1171. 2. *Simon*
1184. 3. *Richard*
1203. 4. *Bricius*
1227. 5. *Andrew*
1247. 6. *Simon*
1256. 7. *Archibald*
1303. 8. *David Murray*
1330. 9. *John Pilmore*
1367.10. *Alexander Barre*
1397.11. *William Spinie*
1406.12. *John Innes*
1414.13. *Henry Leighton*
1424.14. *Columba Dumbar*
1434.15. *John Wincheſter*
1448.16. *James Stewart*
1450.17. *David Stewart*
1464.18. *William Tulloch*
1469.19. *Andrew Stewart**
1488.20. *Andrew Foreman*
1513.21. *James Hepburn*
1528.22. *Robert Schaw*
1530.23. *Alex^r. Stewart**
1537.24. *Patrick Hepburn*

1573. Vacat Sedes annis 33
1606.25. *Alexander Douglas*
26. *John Guthry*
1662.27. *Murdo Mackenzie.*

Bishops of *BRICHEN.*

1260. 1. *Edward*
2. *Turpinius*
3. *Rodolphus*
4. *Hugo*
5. *Gregorius*
1275. 6. *William*
1311. 7. *John*
1363. 8. *Adam*, Lord Chancellour
1372. 9. *Patrick*, L. Chancellour
1384. 10. *Stephen*
1414. 11. *Walter Forrester*
1434. 12. *John*, Lord Chancellour
1463. 13. *George Shoreswood*, Lord Chancellour
1483. 14. *John*
1500. 15. *Walter Meldrum*
1542. 16. *John Hepburn*
1556. 17. *Henry Sinclare*
1567. 18. —— *Campbel*
1606. 19. *Andrew Lamb*
1619. 20. *David Lindsay*
1634. 21. *Walter Whitefurd*
1662. 22. *David Straughan*
1671. 23. *Robert Lawrie*

Bishops of *DUMBLANE.*

1160. 1. *Jonathus*
1203. 2. *Simon*
1210. 3. *Abraham*
1218. 4. *William de Bosco*, Lord Chancell.
5. *Osbert*
1233. 6. *Clement*
1256. 7. *Robert*
8. *Alpin*
9. *Nicolaus*
10. *Maurice*
11. *William*
1363. 12. *Walter Cambuslang*
1400. 13. *Finlaw*
1419. 14. *William Stephen*
15. *Michael Ochiltrie*
16. *Robert Lawder*
1471. 17. *John Hepburn*

1508.18. *James Chisholme*
1534.19. *William Chisholme*
1572.20. *Andrew Grahame**
1615.21. *Adam Ballanden*
1635.22. *James Wedderburn*
1662.23. *Robert Leighton*
1671.24. *James Ramsay*

Bishops of *ROSS*.

1132. 1. *Gregorius*
2. *Reynaldus*
1213. 3. *Andrew Murray*
4. *Robert.*
1274. 5. *Matthew*
6. *Thomas Dundie*
7. *Roger*
8. *Alexander*
9. *Thomas Urquhart*
10. *Alexander Kilbuines*
11. *William Bullock*
12. *Thomas Tulloch*
13. *Henry Cockburn*
14. *James Woodman*
15. *Thomas Hay**
16. *John Guthry*
17. *John Fraser**
18. *Robert Cockburn*
19. *William Elphingston*
1481.20. *James Hay**
1534.21. *Robert Cairncross*
1544.22. *David Panter*
1550.23. *Henry Sinclare*
1564.24. *John Leslie*
1597.25. *David Lindsay*
1614.26. *Patrick Lindsay*
27. *John Maxwell*
1662.28. *John Paterson*

Bishops of *CAITHNESS*.

1066. 1. S. *Darrus*
1110 2. *Andrew*
3. *John*
4. *Adam*
1223. 5. S. *Gilbert Murray*
1245. 6. *William*
1261. 7. *Walter*
1271. 8. *Archibald*
1288. 9. *Andrew*
1301.10. *Ferquhard*
1328.11. *David*
1348.12. *Thomas Fingask*

1360. 13. *Alexander*
1404. 14. *Malcolm*
1421. 15. *Robert Strabock*
1440. 16. *John Innes*
1448. 17. *William Mudie*
1460. Vacat Sedes annis 24.
1484. 18. *Andrew Stewart*
1517. 19. *Andrew Stewart* *
1542. 20. *Robert Stewart* *
1586. Vacat Sedes annis 13.
1599. 21. *George Gladſtanes*
1606. 22. *Alexander Forbes*
1617. 23. *John Abernethy*
1662. 24. *Patrick Forbes*

Biſhops of *ORKNEY.*

1390. 1. *William*
1450. 2. *William Tulloch*
1468. 3. *William*
4. *Andrew*
1498. 5. *Edward*
1530. 6. *Robert Maxwell*
1546. 7. *Robert Reid*
1559. 8. *Adam Bothwell*
1569. 9. *Robert Stewart* *
1606. 10. *James Law*
1615. 11. *Andrew Grahame* *
12. *George Grahame*
1639. 13. *Robert Barron* Elect.
1662. 14. *Thomas Sydſerfe*
1665. 15. *Andrew Honniman*

Biſhops of *EDINBURGH.*

1633. 1. *William Forbes*
1634. 2. *David Lindſay*
1662. 3. *George Wiſhart*
1671. 4. *Alexander Young*

Biſhops and Archbiſhops of GLASGOW.

599. 1. S. *Mungo.*
1129. 2. *John Achaian*
1146. 3. *John*
4. *Herbert*
5. *Angelramus*, Lord Chancellour.
6. *Joceline*
7. *Eugenius*
8. *Hugo*, Lord Chancellour
9. *William Malveiſin*
1200. 10. *Florentius*
1207. 11. *Walter*
1234. 12. *William Babington*, Lord Chan.
1261. 13. *John de Chyan*
1268. 14. *Nicolas Moffat*
1270. 15. *William Wiſhart*, Lord Chancell.
1274. 16. *Robert Wiſhart*
1319. 17. *John Lindſay*
1325. 18. *Stephen Dundie*
19. *John Wiſhart*
20. *William Rae*
1367. 21. *Walter Wardlaw*, Cardinal.
1387. 22. *Matthew Glendunning*
1408. 23. *William Lawder*, Lord Chancell.
24. *John Cameron*
1446. 25. *James Bruce*
26. *William Turnbull*
27. *Andrew Moorhead*
28. *John Lang*, Lord Chancellour
1481. 29. *Robert Blaccader*, firſt Archbiſhop
1500. 30. *James Beaton*
1522. 31. *Gawan Dumbar*, Lord Chancell.
1552. 32. *James Beaton*
1572. 33. *James Boyd*
1581. 34. *Robert Montgomery*
1587. 35. *William Erskine*
Vacat Sedes
James Beaton reſtored
1603. 36. *John Spotiſwood*
1615. 37. *James Law*
1634. 38. *Patrick Lindſay*
1662. 39. *Andrew Fairfoul*
1664. 40. *Alexander Burnet*
1670. 41. *Robert Leighton*
1674. *Alexander Burnet* reſtored

Biſhops

Biſhops of *GALLOWAY*.

450. 1. S. *Ninian*
681. 2. *Plechelmus*
740. 3. *Frithwaldus*
768. 4. *Pethumus*
778. 5. *Ethelbert*
6. *Radulphus*
7. *John*
1440. 8. *Thomas Spence*
9. *David*
10. *Alexander*
11. *Henry*
12. *George*
1550. 13. *Andrew Dury*
1557. 14. *Alexander Gordon*
15. *Gawan Hamilton*
1615. 16. *William Cowper*
1619. 17. *Andrew Lamb*
18. *Thomas Sydſerfe*
1662. 19. *Fmesa Hamilton*
1674. 20. *John Paterſon*

Biſhops of *ARGILE*.

1200. 1. *Elvadus*
2. *William*
1240. 3. *William*
1350. 4. *David*
1425. 5. *Finlaw*
6. *George Learmonth*
7. *Robert Montgomery*
8. —— *Boyd*
9 —— *Campbel*
10. —— *Kerſwell*
1636. 11. *James Fairlie*
1662. 12. *David Fletcher*
1666. 13. *William Scrowgie*
1675. 14. *Arthur Roſs*

Biſhops of the *ISLES*.

277. 1. *Amphibalus*
518. 2. *Macilla*
3. *Michael*
1203. 4. *Nicolas*
1217. 5. *Reginald*
1257. 6. *Richard*
1289. 7. *Onacus*
8. *Mauricius*
9. *Marcus*, L. Chancellour
1606. 10. *Andrew Knox*
11. *John Knox*
1630. 12. *John Leſlie*
13. *Neil Campbel*
1662. 14. *Robert Wallace*
Vacat Sedes.

Thoſe Biſhops who have been Sons of Kings, &c. or Noblemen, are marked with an Aſterick *.

ADDEN-

ADDENDA.

Page 6. *after the Bishops of* Edinburgh, *adde*,

The Arms of the See of *Edinburgh* are, *Azure*, a Saltier *Argent*, in Chief a Miter of the Second, garnished *Or*.

Page 12. *after the Bishops of* Ross, *adde*,

The Arms of the Bishoprick of *Ross* are, *Argent*, a Bishop standing on the Sinister, habited in a long Robe close girt, *Purpure*, Mitred and holding in his left hand a Crosier *Or*, and pointing with the right to S. *Boniface* on the Dexter side, clothed, and both his Hands placed on his Breast, *Proper*.

Page 15. *after the Bishops of* Galloway, *adde*,

The Coat Armorial belonging to the See of *Galloway* is, *Argent*, S. *Ninian* standing full-faced *Proper*, cloathed with a Pontifical Robe *Purpure*, on his head a Miter, and in his Dexter hand a Crosier, *Or*.

Ibid. *in the Bishops of* Argile, *adde*,

Then was --- *Boyd* promoted to this See, *Anno* 162--- who, as he was descended from one of the Noblest Families in the Kingdom, being Brother to the Lord *Boyd*, so he was a very Extraordinary person: he found his See full of Ignorance and Barbarity, scarce any Churches or Schools in it; and in many places the very Name of *Christ* was not known: he set himself wholly to the work of the Gospel, and planted many Churches: he resided constantly in his Diocese, and was a great Example of Piety and Vertue. And for all the prejudices that are in these parts against that Order, yet he is never named among them to this day but with great honour as an Apostolical person.

Ibid. *after the Bishops of* Argile, *adde*,

The Arms of the See of *Argile* are *Azure*, two Crosiers disposed in Saltier, and in Chief a Miter, *Or*,

THE END.